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The Bombay Chronicle

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CONGRESS–LEAGUE UNITED FRONT?

Sir Stafford Cripps welcoming Gandhiji

Stumbling Block Of Defence

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, March 30.

Discussions last night in the Congress Working Committee were distinctly unfavourable to the Cripps' proposals. More hopeful feeling, however, prevails this morning thanks to the efforts of Pt. Jawaharlal who has been having important discussions with Sir Stafford Cripps. The main stumbling block is the question of control of Defence.

As a result of the week-end discussions a new formula has been put in the draft declaration which provides for some form of joint responsibility between the British Government and the Government of India—unlike the original proposal which made the Defence of India entirely Britain's responsibility. Sir Stafford Cripps refused to explain the implications of the formula but it is understood that the matter is now under discussions. The possibility of a definite understanding, which will meet the Congress point of view, cannot be ruled out for, if Sir Stafford Cripps is strong enough, he may be able to break down the conservatism of the War Office. It should be remembered in this connection that Sir Henry Grigg is now the War Minister in England.

The Congress point of view is put thus: "For the success of the New Government we should be able to appeal to the imagination of the people. How can we do that if the people do not feel that the Indian army is their own and the army itself knows its responsibility to the Indian Government". Imagine what effect it would have on the country if a man like Pt Jawaharlal is in charge of defence and the people know he controls the policy".

Bhulabhai Meets Cripps

NEW DELHI, March 30.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly and member of the Congress Working Committee, met Sir Stafford Cripps this afternoon.

The following persons met Sir Stafford Cripps to-day:—

Dr. Ambedkar, Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal who is returning to Calcutta to-day, Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, the Indian Christians delegation consisting of Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Mr. F. D'Souza and Mr. Ralliaram, the Justice Party delegation consisting of Pariyar Ramaswamy, Sir Muthiachettiar, Rao Bahadur N. R. Samiappa Mudaliar and Mr. W. Nadar and Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerji.—United Press.

PATTABHI TO REPRESENT STATES'

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya has been selected by the Working Committee of the All-India States' Peoples Conference at its meeting to-day to represent their case before Sir Stafford Cripps to-morrow. Pt. Nehru, President of the Conference, presided at to-day's meeting.—A. P.

Parleys For Joint Reply To Cripps

NO BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR PROPOSALS

Will Independence, Defence And States Hurdles Be Overcome?

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, March 30.

There was a dramatic turn in the Congress Working Committee deliberations to-day. From the trend of talks, it appears practically settled that the Committee will reject Cripps' proposals. All the members have expressed their views except the Mahatma and the President who are expected to wind up the proceedings to-morrow morning.

It is understood that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru made a strong speech at to-day's meeting of the Committee.

The Committee is likely to communicate its considered decision on the proposals to Sir S. Cripps in the course of the next two days.

THREE-FOLD OBJECTIONS

The objection of the Congress to the Cripps' proposals is said be three-fold.

Firstly, the Congress can think only in terms of complete independence now and therefore it cannot accept the proposed Constituent Assembly after the War as a solution.

Secondly the Congress cannot fulfil its duty towards the people without immediate control over Defence, which is denied in Cripps' proposals.

Thirdly the proposals do not do justice to the States people.

Other fundamental objections are also raised against Sir S. Cripps' statement from Congress viewpoint.

LEAGUE ALSO TO REJECT?

It is believed that Muslim League will also reject the proposals as they now stand.

WORKING COMMITTEE ADJOURNS

NEW DELHI, March 30.

The Congress Working Committee adjourned at 6 p.m. and is meeting again at 8-30 to-morrow morning.—A. P.

The "United Press" learns that Gandhiji did not attend the sitting of the Congress Working Committee. It is, however, expected that Gandhiji will attend to-morrow's sitting, and give his advice on the British proposals.

So far Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant are reported to have expressed their views on the proposals. The other members will have their say, till Gandhiji addresses the Committee to-morrow.

Maulana Azad who is not seeing Sir Stafford Cripps to-day will meet him to-morrow afternoon to convey the Working Committee's decision.—United Press.

No Bright Prospects For Cripps' Plan

NEW DELHI, March 30.

The "United Press" learns that all members of the Congress Working Committee have expressed their views of Sir Stafford Cripps' proposals. To-morrow Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, will indicate their reactions, after which fateful decisions are expected to be recorded and communicated to Sir Stafford.

At the close of the meeting of the Working Committee this evening, not much bright prospects for the proposals was visible at Birla House. The Working Committee meets to-morrow morning.—United Press

LEAGUE COMMITTEE ADJOURNS

NEW DELHI, March 30.

The Working Committee of the Muslim League adjourned at about 9-30 to-night, after a sitting lasting some four and a half hours devoted to further examination of the Cripps' proposals. It is meeting again at five to-morrow evening.

MOVE FOR UNITED FRONT?

(From Our Correspondent)
LAHORE, March 30.

According to private advice received, Congress-League talks are in progress in Delhi. Congress and the Muslim League may submit a joint reply to Cripps' proposals.

How M.P.s View It

Will It Bring Nehru In?

LONDON, March 30.

Political parties will lose no time in examining the Government's proposals for India but before doing so they await India's own reaction to those proposals, says Reuter's political correspondent. The Easter recess prevents any immediate assessment of political opinion such as is readily obtainable when Parliament is sitting. Members are dispersed all over the country. Most of the representative members of Parliament when approached individually seemed disinclined to comment until India has declared herself or consultations have taken place by parties and among the several influential committees of members of Parliament.

At the moment the following comments have been made to Reuter's political correspondent: Sir John Wardlaw Milne who took a prominent part in the support of the India Bill said:

"On the whole I think it may be said that the scheme is one of which if the Indian people accept will go very far to meet the wishes of the various communities. It does not give everybody everything, but it is a very good scheme for the purpose of meeting so far as that is possible the wishes of the various communities."

Sir Percy Harris said: "I think it is desirable to settle a very complex problem. People whether in India or in this country who criticise must realise you will never be able to get logical or perfect scheme for it. I do attach great importance to safeguards to minorities. We have had experience of Southern Ireland, which we tried to force into the United Kingdom and that should be a lesson to the majority in India that persuasion and not force should be used to get the minorities into a United India."

STATES MUST FIRST ADOPT DEMOCRATIC FRANCHISE

The three Independent Labour Party members of Parliament not being available, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, who, when in the Commons, made a special study of Indian questions, stated: "In regard to the future proposals the danger is that they will intensify and perpetuate disunity. It is a disastrous prospect to think of Ulsters scattered on the body of India. I would have preferred the code of minority rights to be enacted in India as in other countries by an international authority, which must emerge after the war.

I think the condition of participation by Indian States in the Constituent Assembly should be their adoption of democratic franchise."

IF WEDGWOOD WERE INDIAN

Lord Wedgwood said: "On the whole I think it is pretty good. If I were an Indian I should be jolly thankful to get these proposals and I think there is just a chance now of stopping the Japanese. It is not so much a matter of declaration but as to how it is implemented in the Executive Government of the country at once. It really depends upon getting people like Nehru into the Government. I assume that the Government statement means they will be invited to join the Executive.

There are two snags in this scheme. I do not see the Indian Princes in the picture. If they do not come into the Union they are disunited all over India and we cannot protect them if the Indian Government chooses to annex them. The other snag is whether association of Indians in organising military moral and material resources of the country for war is enough to instil into them same feeling that there is in China and Russia. The proposals do not prevent India going in with China or Russia after the war, but my idea is that India is so conservative she is more likely to remain a Dominion."

Mr. Arthur Greenwood said: "The British offer to India will not only be approved by the British people everywhere but will be welcomed by all their peace and freedom defending Allies. I hope and pray that the response of India will be such as will ensure her the closest co-operation with us both in the fight for freedom now and in the great constructive part that will be common responsibility of equal partners in the British Commonwealth and other free peoples, when victory has been won."

British Press Views

Freedom, Unity And Consent

LONDON, March 30.

The new British plan for India is a concrete fulfilment of past pledges and reveals the determination of the British Government to place a decision as to the future destinies of the country unreservedly in Indian hands declares "The Times" in an editorial.

"The only material restraint on the realisation of the whole project", adds "The Times", "is that no Province and no State will accede to the Union except of its own free choice. Completion of the Union may, therefore, have to be achieved by stages—a process for which history affords many precedents including those of the Dominion of Canadian and the United States of America. The joint concern of Britain and India is stemming the tide of aggression on the frontiers of India and is indeed one of the firm foundations on which the plan rests and its acceptance by India will mean that both countries are fighting side by side with renewed strength for freedom in which both are henceforth—in a new sense—equally interested.

Studying the project line by line the world may judge that the British Government could not at this juncture have done more. They could not have afforded to do less."

The significance of the British plan lies in the attempt to realise freedom through unity and unity through consent.

INVITATION TO INDIAN STATESMANSHIP

The 'Daily Telegraph' says "What is offered is complete redemption of past pledges and an invitation to responsible Indian statesmanship to put its own hand to the plough."

The 'Telegraph' concludes "With such an opportunity before her it seems incredible that India will allow sectional rivalries to stand in the way, not only of her attaining complete freedom but of national security which alone can preserve that freedom. If the Japanese were to invade India successfully and to share in the ultimate Axis victory there would be an end, once and for all, of her aspirations. India would have nothing to look forward to, but perhaps centuries of servitude of the kind already imposed on the occupied parts of China."

PROVISION FOR BREACH IN INDIAN UNITY

The "Manchester Guardian" says: "The British Government is giving Indians an opportunity to make a settlement which may, indeed, in some points, be provisional, but which will put it in their own power to develop closer unity if they choose. The new plan accepts the Moslem's case to the extent that any province that desires to stand out can do so and will receive its own autonomy: it will be able later, if so desired, to come into the general Indian Union. However much we may regret that such a breach in Indian unity should have to be provided for, the strength of Pakistan or the Separatist movement and determination of its leaders cannot be ignored: everyone in this country will hope that the two leading parties now so much is freely offered them will believe that to work together is after all better than nothing.

WARNING AGAINST GETTING MORE

The "Daily Mail" adds that the principles in the plan offer a firm and fair foundation for future autonomy for India and concludes "if she tried to get more at this time, she would forfeit her freedom not only in the future but now, for India depends on a vast empire for salvation from Japanese slavery. Her only hope to escape from that fate is to respond loyally to the appeal with which the Government proposals end."

TO DEFEND, NOT TO ARGUE

India's urgent business to-day is to defend herself not to argue. If her leaders will now co-operate in defending their country they may more easily find themselves able, when victory is won, to co-operate in governing it."

CONGRESS IDEA ADOPTED

The "Daily Herald" describes the suggestion of a constituent assembly by elected representatives of the Indian people as admirable and adds "wisely the British Government adopts a Congress idea. Such a method clears away any suggestion of inferiority that might come from the new Government India Act by which the British Parliament would lay down the constitution of India. If the princes are wise, they will arrange that their members of the constituent assembly shall be as democratically chosen as those from "British India." Their future lies in the Union." Regarding the immediate present, the "Herald" says "The British Government will desire and invite Indian leaders to participate immediately and effectively in the counsels of India and of the Commonwealth and the United Nations. But how? Does this mean that the Viceroy's Council is to become a cabinet of Indian leaders? What? We with hold judgment until we are given an explanation. And so, we imagine, will Indians."

The "Daily Express" says "We are watching the biggest test of the democratic way of life and with the help of the peoples of India, we shall see its greatest achievement and the new Commonwealth of India cradled in victory."

Cripps Adumbrates Accession Formula

No Locked Door For States Or Provinces For Entry Into Or Exit From Indian Union

BRITAIN PROVIDES 'MEANS AND ROAD' TO FREEDOM, SAYS CRIPPS

NEW DELHI, March 30.

"I ask you to turn your back upon the past, to accept my hand, our hand of friendship and trust and to allow us to join with you for the time being in working to establish and complete your freedom and your self-Government", said Sir Stafford Cripps broadcasting an appeal to the peoples of India from the Delhi Station of the All-India Radio to-night.

The following is the text:—

"I want to-night to give you a short explanation of the Document, which was published in the Press this morning, and which gives the proposals of the British War Cabinet for the future of India, a document unanimously agreed upon by every member of that Cabinet.

ALLEGIANCE TO CROWN

First of all you will want to know what object we had in view. Well, we wanted to make it quite clear and beyond any possibility of doubt—or question that the British Government and the British people desire the Indian peoples to have full self-Government with a constitution as free in every respect as our own in Great Britain or as of any of the great Dominion members of the British Commonwealth of nations. In the words of the draft declaration, India would be, "associated with the United Kingdom and other Dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown but equal to them in every respect, in no way subordinate in any aspect of its domestic or external affairs."

There is, however, an existing constitution, which regulates the Central and Provincial Governments of India and everyone agrees that in these troublous times we cannot here and now set about forging a new constitution. It is far too important a matter for the future of India to be improvised in a hurried way.

NEW CONSTITUTION

The principle on which these proposals are based is that the new constitution should be framed by the elected representatives of the Indian peoples themselves, so we propose, that immediately hostilities are ended a constitution-making body should be set up consisting of elected representatives from British India, and if the Indian States wish, as we hope they will, to become part of the new Indian Union, they too will be invited to send their representatives to this constitution-making body, though, if they do, that will not, of itself, bind them to become members of the Union. That is the broad outline of the future.

Now what is to happen in the meantime?

DEFENCE ISSUE

The British people are determined to do their utmost for the defence of India and we are confident that in that great task the Indian peoples of all races and religion are eager to play their full part.

Let me read to you what the statement says on this point:—

(e) During the critical period which now faces India and until the new Constitution can be framed, His Majesty's Government must inevitably bear the responsibility for and retain the control and direction of the Defence of India as part of their world war effort, but the task of organising to the full the military moral and material resources of India must be the responsibility of the Government of India with the co-operation of the peoples of India. His Majesty's Government desire and invite the immediate and effective participation of the leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in the counsels of their country, of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations. Thus they will be enabled to give their active and constructive help in the discharge of a task, which is vital and essential for the future freedom of India."

So ends the document.

RELY ON VICEROY

The Governor-General whose task it is to form the Central Government of India has done his utmost to assist me with my mission and I am certain that the Indian leaders can rely upon him to find the best way in consultation with them for carrying out the general principle laid down in

(Continued on page 5)

Martial Law On Toungoo Front

Sequel To Burmans Looting Indians: Three Jap Columns Moving North

NEW DELHI, March 30.

Counter-attacking Chinese troops yesterday occupied Nangyun and the Kyungon aerodrome and declared Martial Law on the Toungoo front, says a Communique issued by headquarters Chinese Army in Burma on March 30.

BURMANS ROB INDIANS

Report from Chinese field headquarters stated that a mob of over one thousand Burmans robbed a great many Indian bullock carts south of Yimmana, killing twelve Indians and destroying a small section on the railway. Martial Law was declared to maintain order.

Chinese forces at Toungoo continued to repulse Japanese attack, which have become stronger due to reinforcements.

Other Chinese forces captured a battalion headquarters near Nangyon yesterday. Enemy planes bombed Tyinmana yesterday causing small damage to telephone and railway installations.

THREE JAP. COLUMNS MARCHING NORTH

The Chinese apparently are still holding out successfully in part of Toungoo, despite fierce Japanese attacks it was stated in authoritative circles in London on Monday.

On the Irrawaddy front it appears that the Japanese are advancing possibly with three columns one along the Prome Road, one on the east bank and one on the west bank of the Irrawaddy river. Possibly the Burmans referred to as taking part in the operations are 'fifth columnists.'

CHINESE MINES KILL 100 JAPS.

CHUNGKING, March 30:—Today's Chinese War Communique:

In Honan, units of our mobile forces laid mines south of Sinsianghsien on March 26, which on the next day were contacted by the enemy, and exploded causing more than 100 casualties. In Southern Hupeh a body of puppet troops was attacked by our forces on March 27, and more than 100 casualties were inflicted.

It rained in Chungking several hours last night. Though the weather cleared up in the course of to-day.

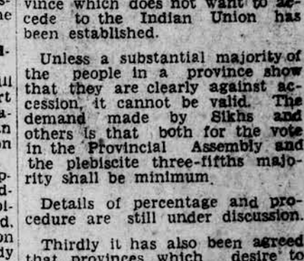
Meherally In Bombay

Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally arrived in Bombay by the Frontier Mail, on Monday.

CRIPPS' POST-DATED CHEQUE

NEW YORK, March 30.

Sir Stafford Cripps' announcement that India has been offered Dominion Status after the war was prominently frontpaged by New York newspapers and was the leading topic in radio commentary. Mr. Gandhi's description of the plan as "post-dated cheque" was generally reported, but without comment.—Reuter.



Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, snapped with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru at Delhi, where they have come for interviews with Sir Stafford Cripps.

Administrative Changes

New Conventions For Centre & Provinces

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, March 30.

I understand that Party Leaders have been given a clear idea of the new Conventions proposed for the Government at the Centre and in the Provinces in order to assure them that they can work as a single Cabinet without interference from the Viceroy and the Secretary of State.

Regarding the post-war procedure certain important issues are now under discussion for reaching a general understanding. One difficulty is that one-third of the Constituent Assembly will be nominees of State Rulers.

Secondly the right of minority to claim a plebiscite in any province which does not want to accede to the Indian Union has been established.

Unless a substantial majority of the people in a province show that they are clearly against accession, it cannot be valid. The demand made by Sikhs and others is that both for the vote in the Provincial Assembly and the plebiscite three-fifths majority shall be minimum.

Details of percentage and procedure are still under discussion.

Thirdly it has also been agreed that provinces which desire to form a separate Union should be contiguous—so provinces like Bengal and Punjab cannot federate into one Union.

Fourthly, no province which secedes like this can expect any financial support from British Government for military or other purposes. It will have to satisfy itself that it is financially self-supporting if it wants to form a separate Union.

STOP PRESS

U. S. BOMBERS FOR AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, March 30.

The Royal Australian Air Force command revealed that American bombers are being ferried across the Pacific to Australia in order to reinforce the Allied Air fleets.—Reuter.

PORT DARWIN RAIDED

MELBOURNE, March 30.

Darwin was raided for the eighth time today states the Prime Minister, Mr. Curtin, in a Communique. The attack was directed against the aerodrome but caused neither damage nor casualties. Japanese aircraft made reconnaissance over Port Moresby. They encountered anti-aircraft fire. Japanese fighters unsuccessfully attacked Allied planes.—Reuter.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.
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Further information can be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, Victoria Terminus, The Joint Rates Information Bureau, Cawnpore and at stations. Full information is also contained in a Special Rates Circular obtainable from the Chief Traffic Manager, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, at four annas per copy post free. (7769)

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Raphael's Ephemeris 1942 Rs. 2/- Almanac 1/12 post free. Apply Express Services, Suppliers of Books on all subjects, Whiteaway Bldg., Fort, Bombay 'Phone 21087. (15981)

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A candidate must be:—
(i) Between 23 and 50 years of age.
(ii) (a) (i) registered either in India, the United Kingdom or the British Dominions and Colonies as a fully trained nurse in the medical and surgical nursing of men, women and children.
(ii) A British subject of pure European or Indian Decent; or an Anglo-Indian British subject; or a subject of a State in India.

RANK
Selected candidates will be appointed in the rank of Sister. (The rank of Staff Nurse has been abolished.)

PAY AND ALLOWANCES
(i) Pay—
Sister Rs. 200-10-250—E.B 260-5-300.
Matron Rs. 300-15-405.
(ii) Charge pay for holding charge of a hospital varying according to the number of beds.
(iii) Specialist pay of Rs. 17/- p.m. for holding charge of an operating theatre, etc.
(iv) Uniform allowance.
1st year Rs. 200/-
2nd year Rs. 65/-
Subsequent years 130/-.
(v) Camp kit allowance up to Rs. 100/- when deputed for active service overseas.
(vi) Expatriation allowance, when serving overseas
Sister Rs. 40/- p. m.
Matron Rs. 50/- p. m.
(vii) Other allowances etc. while serving overseas same as for regular members of the I. M. N. S.

ACCOMMODATION
Free quarters, furniture, fuel light and fans.

BONUS
At the rate of one month's pay for each completed year of service.

DISABILITY PENSION
Rs. 90 p. m. for total disability and proportionate rate for less disability down to 20 per cent.

Detailed particulars can be obtained from—
(i) The Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi.
(ii) The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay or MADRAS.
(iii) The Principal Matron, 4th Circle, C/o. Head Quarters, S. C. Poona.
(iv) The Matron of the nearest British Military Hospital. 7881

G. I. P. RAILWAY
Rate Circulars

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Special Rate Circular No. 6 (goods) of 1942, is being issued To-day.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or Stations. 7878.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
City Engineer's Department
(Works Branch)

NOTICE

TENDER for the supply of:—
(1) Quick drying white paint & black paint for marking traffic lines.
(2) 3" and 1" wide brushes, sasa, flat, tin bound hog bristles, double.

will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 10th April, 1942.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee One only to any one deputed to receive them by the City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 28th March, 1942. (7874)

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in India)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, United India Life Building, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1942, at 3-0 P. M. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1941.
2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Manoobhai Doongursee and Framroze S. Mehta, who retire under Article 95 of the Articles of Association and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
3. To consent to the re-election as a Director of Rajya Bhushan Rai Bahadur Hiralal Kalyanmal, who retires under Article 85 of the Articles of Association of the Company.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 17th April, 1942 (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
M. M. MUNDKUR,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th March, 1942. (7873)

NOTICE UNDER SECTIONS 64 AND 65 (1) OF THE BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT, 1901.

THE ASSESSMENT LIST of the Parle-Andheri Municipality for the year 1942-1943 has been completed and kept open for inspection during Office hours at the Municipal Office at Nehru Road, Vile Parle.

Every person claiming to be either owner or occupier of property included in the List, and any agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect the list and to make extracts therefrom without charge.

All objections to the valuation and assessment shall be made to the Municipality by application in writing stating the grounds on which the valuation and assessment are disputed, on or before the 15th May, 1942, after which date the Managing Committee of the Municipality will proceed to revise the valuation and assessment.

Objections received after the above date will not be taken into consideration.

P. T. PANTHAKI,
Secretary,
Parle Andheri Municipality.
Municipal Office, "Nehru Road",
Vile Parle.
Dated 29th March, 1942. (7882)

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 45TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Empire of India Life Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1942 at 10-15 A. M. (S. T.), to receive and consider the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1941 to declare a dividend, to elect Directors and Auditors and to sanction the payment of a bonus to the Officers and Staff.

The Transfer Books are closed from the 10th March to 31st March 1942, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. R. BHARUCHA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March, 1942.

The Dividend, if declared, will be payable on and after the 7th April, 1942.

To the Members of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., and in particular to:—

Mr. F. E. Franc's, Mr. L. W. A. Herbert, Mrs. E. M. Keys, Mr. F. P. Chambers, Mrs. M. Morris, Mr. W. L. Allum, The Rev. L. G. Allum, Mrs. H. L. Watson. (7633)

NOTICE

TENDERS for the following supplies are invited by the President, Parle-Andheri Municipality and will be received by him upto 5-30 P.M. on or before THURSDAY, the 16th April, 1942.

(1) Medicines for the Municipal Dispensary at Vile Parle.
(2) Bullocks for Road Watering and Conservancy Carts, and
(3) Road and Building Materials.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Municipal Office at Nehru Road, Vile Parle, on working days during Office hours. 7877.

CORRECTION.

In the advertisement for sale of Property at Mahadev Shanker Lane, published in the issue of 28th inst., the name of Vendor was incorrectly stated as "Bai Dhangavri, wife of Hariram Manchharam". The correct name is "Bai Dhangavri, wife of Manchharam Hariram Ichhaporia."

THAKORDAS DARU HEMANI & CO. (7848)

Public Notices

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of ferrous turnings scrap available for disposal from time to time at the Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Bombay, and/or Stores Depot, Matunga, Bombay and/or Stores Sub Depot, Jhansi, for the period of one year ending 30/4/1943. Price per copy of tender form Rs. 2/- which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 20th April, 1942, at 3 p.m. (S.T.). Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office, Payment by cheque, postal orders or postage stamps will not be accepted. 7815.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 1171 of 1936.

WALJI PURSHOTTAM and Another ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
VASANJI NARANJI ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to order for sale, dated 6th March, 1940, and Judge's Order, dated 16th June, 1941 and Judge's Order, dated 5th December, 1941, the following immovable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Wednesday 8th April 1942, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS
All those pieces of agricultural and garden land at Mouje Eksar (near Borivli) Taluka South Salsette and Bombay Suburban District, admeasuring 9 Acres and 17 3/4 Gunthas and Akar Rs. 79/4/3 bearing Survey Nos. 97, 205, 207 208.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Pandia and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Hamam House, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1942.

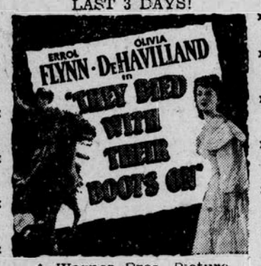
ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA,
Commissioner. 7875.

Auction Sales

THE SALE OF WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS will take place (TO-DAY) Tuesday, the 31st inst. at 3 P.M. at the room of the Auctioneers, 123, Medows Street, as previously advertised.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

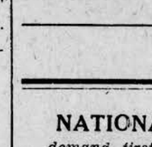
MURLI MOVIETONE'S
PYAS
Starring:
Snehaprabha & Ishwarlal
7th SUCCESSFUL WEEK
IMPERIAL
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

METRO
COMFORTABLY COOL
Esplanade Road
Telephone 31045
DAILY AT 3: 6-15: 9-30 P. M.
LAST 3 DAYS!


A Warner Bros. Picture

In Its
2ND GRAND WEEK
Nirdosh
NATIONAL'S PICTURE
Starring:
NALINI JAYWANT
SWASTIK
THREE SHOWS:
3 and 9 p.m. (Hindi)
6 p.m. (Marathi)

NO INTELLIGENT PERSON SHOULD MISS THIS!
AMAR PICTURES'
KHILAUNA
2ND BIG WEEK
OPERA HOUSE
NEW TIMINGS DAILY
3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

IDEAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR YOUR FAMILY

Come And See
PRAKASH PICTURES'
BHARAT MILAP
(HINDI)
BHARAT BHET
(MARATHI)
Daily 2-30 & 5-45 (Hindi)
8-45 (Marathi)
Sat. & Sun. Morning
11-15 (Marathi)
MAJESTIC
EVERGREEN RELEASE

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m
Drama, Romance Adventure

with ELIZABETH BERGNER

NATIONAL NEEDS
demand first consideration
CIRCOS Epic of and for the Nation
APNA GHAR
5TH WEEK KRISHNA
Talkies—Dubash Theatre
3 Shows HINDI—3 & 6 p.m.
Today MARATHI—12 noon

Grand Musical Attraction!
SUNDERBAI HALL
(New Queen's Road)
THURS. 2nd APRIL,
SAT. 4th APRIL,
SUN. 5th APRIL,
at 4-15 P.M.
VARIETY CONCERTS
SWEET MELODY BY
JYUTHIKA RAY
(10 Songs in each Concerts)
and
—DANCES BY FAMED DANCERS OF INDIA
Plans open at School of Indian Music, Kennedy Bridge and National Commercial Museum, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 4.

WE USE 501 SPECIAL BECAUSE

Free from Animal fat
IN ADDITION to 501 Special there is the famous 501 Washing Soap also, which costs less and is the ideal all-purpose household soap. It is available in cubes, bars, tablets and chips at all good shops. 501 Special is available in three sizes of tablets packed in cartons.
TOMCO SALES DEPT.
P. O. Box 528, Bombay
The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited
Tatapuram & Bombay

From Saturday 4th April
From The MAKER of 'GHAR-KI-LAJ" comes another smash hit!
MALAN
A FLOWER-GIRL
Starring:
SHANTA HUBLIKAR, JAGDISH, BALWANT SINGH, RATAN BAI, etc.
Story:— Mr. DAVE
Direction:— Mr. VYAS
LAMINGTON

GONORRHOEA CURED
OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE:—Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only:
Visit Personally,
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp Central Bank, Bombay 4.

हंस चित्र
A BREEZY ROMANCE OF A SPRIGHTLY COUPLE!
New Huns' Heart-Warming Comedy
PAHILA PALNA
Producer BABURAO PENDHARKAR
(MANY HAPPY RETURNS)
NEXT SATURDAY AT CENTRAL

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

ON THE AIR

TUESDAY, MARCH 31

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops. 5 Mushtari Begam. 5-15 Nisar Husain. 5-40 Ghazal aur geet. 6-25 Ramanand Sharma. 6-45 Liberty through the ages. 7. 7 Bilquis Begam. 7-15 for villagers only. 8 Explorations in Indus Kohistan. 8. 8-15 Serai Ke Bahar. 8-55 Bhajan Lal. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Mushtari Begam. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Ramanand Sharma. 10-15 Bilqis Begam. 10-25 Nisar Husain.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Saraswati Mane. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Ahmad Dilawar. 8-25 S. Parsekar. 8-35 Saraswati Mane. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 String music. 9-26 I. G. Bartake. 12-30 p.m. Songs from Sindh. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Gujarati gests. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 W. N. Chapekar. 5-25 Ahmad Dilawar. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 I. G. Bartake. 6 News in English. 6-10 News in Hindustani. 6-20 Local news and announcements. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Children's half-hour. 7 Democracy in danger. 7-15 I. G. Bartake. 7-30 Ahmad Dilawar. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Suhasini Dharap. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Offenders against Society. 3. 8-45 Dot and Dash. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 John Wortmann. 10-15 George Lester and his harmony trio. 10-35 Harry Potter.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Recitations from Gujarati poems. 8 Alap on Sitar. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 W. N. Chapekar. 9-10 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 6 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 6 Air Artist. 6-20 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-45 to 8 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 8 Saraswati Mane. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 I. G. Bartake. 9-20 Ahmad Dilawar. 9-35 A. Kerkar. 9-45 W. N. Chapekar. 10 Tapasvi Shudra. 10-20 Saraswati Mane.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Bandra Civil Guards gave an at home yesterday evening to Mr. H. B. Kidd, District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, on his being transferred as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Poona, C.I.D.

A select gathering of citizens from the Suburbs including members of the Suburban Civic Guards Committee, were present.

Mr. Kidd thanked the Bandra Civic Guards for the honour they had done him. He said "I must add that the Bandra Civic Guards force is the only force in the District that has done very well" and promised he would move into the matter of arms for Civic Guards.

On Saturday the District Police gave an 'At Home' to Mr. Kidd at the D.S.P.'s office.

When you buy a RALEIGH you get all these advantages!

There's no finer bicycle made than a Raleigh! When you buy a Raleigh you buy the best that expert designers and craftsmen can produce from the finest materials. And you get all these advantages!

GREATER STRENGTH

All-steel frames and forks, immensely strong, tested in every part for wear and endurance. Hardened steel ball-bearings in all moving parts. Heavy chromium plating and rust-proof enamel.

LASTS LONGER

GREATER COMFORT

Scientifically designed for effortless riding! Super-sprung saddle—no jolts or jars even on the roughest road. Excellent, hard-wearing tyres and positive-action brakes. Trouble-free working and cleaning.

MORE PLEASURE

GREATER DEPENDABILITY

You get miles more wear from a Raleigh — and years of reliable service! Each Raleigh is built to last—Raleigh is the cycle of high performance but low cost! It's guaranteed for ever.

BETTER VALUE

RALEIGH—The Best Bicycle on the Road

From all good dealers everywhere

RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 14, 1998
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 13, 1361.
Parsi: Meher 28, 1311.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

NEW WEST END—"Doctor" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m.
REGAL—"Paris Calling" 4, 6-30 and 9-30.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-30, 5-45 and 8-15 p.m.
ROXY—"Dhoola" 2-15, 5-45 and 9 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Paisa" 3-30, 6-30 and 9 p.m.
CAPITOL—"I Wanted Wings" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Raja-Rani" 3-30, 6-15 and 9
AURORA—"Sikandar" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Gharki-Laj" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Billy the Kid" 4, 6-30 and 10
KRISHNA—"Apna Ghar" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
MINERVA—"Taj Mahal" 3-30, 6-15 and 9
METRO—"They Died With Their Boots On" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Nirdosh" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Civil Marriage" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Naya Sansar" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Khilauna" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Pyas" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Ujala" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Achut Kanya" 1-45, 4, 6-45 and 9-30 p.m.

"Day Of Mourning" Postponed

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee inform that the observance of the "day of mourning" fixed for to-morrow (Wednesday) in connection with the reported tragic death of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose is postponed until more reliable news is available. The meeting and the voluntary suspension of business are also similarly postponed.

ID-I-MILAD CELEBRATION: In celebration of the birth and the death anniversary of Prophet Mahamed, Prof. A. M. Moulvi of Ismail College, will speak on "The Life and Teachings of Mahamed" at the Bhavatsky Lodge, to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY: The silver jubilee celebrations meeting of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall, when His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley will preside.

THE GATHA SOCIETY: "A public meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga will give in Gujarati a discourse on "The Creation of the Universe and the work of Spenta Mainyu and of Farohars therein as explained in the Farvardin Yasht".

CRIPPS' THANKS CONGRESSWALA: To his telegram heartily welcoming Sir Stafford Cripps to India and wishing him all success in his mission, Mr. Shapoorji Congresswala has received the following reply:

Many thanks your kind message Cripps".

"RESIST THE FASCIST AGGRESSION": Under the auspices of the Bombay Radical Democratic Party, a series of street-corner meeting will be held throughout the Fort area, to-day (Tuesday) evening, with a view to develop in the Man-in-the-street the will to resist the Fascist aggressor. They will be addressed by prominent members of the party.

'QUAKE SHOCK RECORDED: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1510 miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 6h. 2m. I.S.T. on Monday.

Party To Sir Chunilal Mehta

On Monday evening at the Bombay Presidency Radio Club a tea party was given by the Directors of the Ambica Silk Mills Co., Ltd., in honour of Sir Chunilal B. Mehta.

Presiding over the function Seth Haridas Mathuradas referred to the services of Sir Chunilal and appealed to him to pay greater attention towards the Industrial progress of India.

Sir Chunilal Mehta made a suitable speech in reply.

Br. Labour Move To Lift Ban On Cripps

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 30.

Since Sir Stafford Cripps declared in New Delhi "I am entirely satisfied with the talks" he had had so far with Indian political leaders, an atmosphere of optimism prevails here.

Behind the scene influential Labourites are working hard to reinstate Sir Stafford in the Labour Party at the annual Conference at Whitsun.

It is understood that a resolution from York asks the Conference to instruct the National Executive of the Committee to "take necessary steps to remove the ban on all those who have been excluded from the Party activities during the past few years."

Sir Stafford was expelled before the war for his advocacy of popular front. With him were ex-communicated Mr. Aneurin Bevan and Mr. George Strauss and many rank and file members of the Labour Party. Mr. Bevan and Mr. Strauss applied for readmission and were accepted but so far, Sir Stafford has refused to apply although pressure was brought to bear on him.—United Press.

Cripps Will Not Visit Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 30.

Sir Stafford Cripps who has been invited by the Nizam to visit Hyderabad, regrets his inability "in view of pressure of work"

Sir Stafford expects to leave India shortly.

A.R.P. In Primary Schools

At the meeting of the District School Board Bombay Suburban District, Andheri held on Saturday, grants-in-aid to Primary Schools amounting to about Rs. 27,000/- were sanctioned by the School Board.

A. R. P. measures in Primary schools were discussed at the meeting of the Board and the Chairman and the Administrative Officer were authorised to take necessary steps in the matter. At a common meeting of the District Local Board and School Board Officers and the Medical Officers, it was decided that a course of lectures on First-Aid should be arranged for the benefit of the primary teachers in the Bombay Suburban District. Similar course of lectures is also proposed to be held in respect of A. R. P.

Andheri Plan To Meet Emergency

A meeting of the prominent residents of Andheri and Jogeshwari, was held on Sunday morning under the auspices of Andheri Taluka Congress Committee.

SIX COMMITTEES:

Finance Committees Publicity Committee, Medical Committee, Patrolling Committee Gram Committee and Ladies Comittee were formed to deal with any emergency.

Bombay War Gifts Fund Meeting, First Day.

Kirit Wins British Empire Cup

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Punters thronged at Mahalaxmi as usual whn the first day of War Gifts Fund Meeting was put for decision.

Firm-favourites obliged in the first two events and though I should call it a day against the odd-layers, it is decidedly a better day for the punters than that of the previous day's meeting.

Lt.-Col Zorawar Singh's, Kirit annexed the British Empire cup from Fortune Hunter and Chowrangi Jockeys Uttam Singh and Southey fell off from American Beauty and Lense in this race and were removed for treatment to hospital.

The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Anwat Dahman who was solidly supported, scored easy victory in the race for the Indian Army Cup. Maharani's Choice placed second in front of the late finishing Faraj Allah while the early leader Ushama was relegated to fourth place.

Jockey Marrable scored a double (Khoem Singh, Elliot, Raffaele, Britt, Magan Singh and Roberts scored a winner each.

Twenty nominators of the daily double event collected each Rs. 478-8-0 and eight nominators who nominated the treble event were each rewarded with Rs. 1860.

THE NETHERLANDS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr A L J Talib's SAIF UL MULUK 9-0 cd 8-7 Khemsingh 1
Mr F L Sequeira's MISBAH 8-4 R Jadhav 2
Mr Ismail Ibrahim's PRINCE HACHIM 8-8 cd 8-3 Fq. Shah 3
Mr M D Abraham's SANJAGH SA'AD 9-0 Khade 4
Not run: Ghussun al Ilah 9-0 and Mikhlif Said 8-4.
Won by 4 lengths, head, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 53 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 33 and Rs. 40.
Winner trained by Owner.

THE NETHERLANDS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr A Higgins' BARIZ 8-5 Marrable ... 1
Mr Alimahomed Chotani's DUWISH AL FURAT 7-12 Roberts 2
Mr A K Hamad's STAR OF KASHMIR 9-0 Britt 3
Mr K J Mehta's JOWDAT AL IRAQ 7-12 Raffaele 4
Not run: Armour 7-12.
Won by 1 3/4 lengths, 3 lengths, 2 lengths
Time: 1 minute 52 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 24 Places Rs. 14, Rs. 20 and Rs. 20.
Winner trained by Owner.

THE CHINA STAKES. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr A Svamvur's SO WHAT 7-13 Elliott 1
Mr R J Sigtia's DIANA 9-0 Evans 2
Mr C A Murad's FIROUZE 8-0 B. McQuade 3
H H Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda's CARLYON 9-2 Southey 4
Not run: Iceland 8-12.
Won by 1/2 length, head, short head.
Time: 1 minute 2 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 152. Places Rs. 47, Rs. 17 and Rs. 76.
Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE CHINA STAKES Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Osman Chotani's PASHWANJI 8-0 Raffaele 1
The Hon. Maharaja of Parlakimedi's SUZANNE 8-4 Southey 2
Mr A Svamvur's SAY'S YOU 8-9 Elliott 3
Sir Sultan Chinoy's FIROZ JUNG 8-0 cd 7-9 Amir Ahmed 4
All ran.
Won by 1 length, 3/4 length, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 3 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 63. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 22 and Rs. 56.
Winner trained by H. Chotani.

THE INDIAN ARMY CUP.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's ANWAT DAHMAN 8-7 Britt 1
Mr Nihal Gunasekere's MAHARANI'S CHOICE 8-7 Sibbritt 2
Mr S S Chenoy and Lt-Col M. S. Irani's FARAJ ALLAH 8-0 Thompson 3
Mr R J Sigtia's USHAMA 8-5 cd 7-13 Hayt Mohd. 4
Not run: Tamim al Khair 8-13, Dhayr Shammar 8-7 and Thameen 8-7.
Won by 1/2 length, 1 1/4 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 2 minutes 5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 25 and Rs. 49.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE CIVIC GUARD PLATE.—Distacce 7 furlongs.

Mr A Svamvur's COLUMN TWO 8-8 cd 8-1 Magan Singh 1
Mr E D Pandole's BASTION 8-12 V R Jadhav 2
Mr P R Mehta's GOLD GAINER 8-2 cd 7-11 Amir Ahmed 3
Mr G A Jasdanwalla's TIGER KID 8-13 cd 8-6 Khade 4
Not run: Mornas 9-2, Smara 8-6 and Not Out 7-11.
Won by short head, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 28 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 85. Places Rs. 31, Rs. 24 and Rs. 16.
Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE CUP.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Lt.-Col Zorawar Singh's KIRIT 9-0 Marrable 1
Sir Alfred Butt's FORTUNE HUNTER 8-11 Sibbritt 2
The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's CHOWRANGI 8-2 Evans 3
Mr Diamond's CAPRON 8-9 cd 8-4 Amir Ahmed 4
Not run: Mornas 9-0 and Shahenshah 8-0.
Won by 1 length, 1 1/2 lenghts, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 53 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 81. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 55 and Rs. 22.
Winner trained by Badruddin.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's BLACKBOARD 8-2 Roberts 1
Messrs F W Northmore and T G Essaji's RIGHT BET 9-0 Evans 2
Mrs. Justice's APSAPI 7-13 Amir Ahmed 3
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CHITOR 7-7 Britt 4
Not run: Nutt-de-Noel 9-7, Clarify 8-0 and Spun Glass 7-11.
Won by 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length
Time: 1 minute 14 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 66, Places Rs. 25, Rs. 20 and Rs. 29.
Winner trained by J. Thompson.

"Dangerous Implications" Of Certain Proposals

Two Liberal Leaders To Meet Cripps And Ask For Clarification

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Council of the All-India Liberal Federation met at 11-30 a.m and critically examined the proposals of Sir Stafford Cripps.

Although prominent leaders were reluctant to make any public statement it is gathered that it was generally felt that the proposals were not as simple and clear as they were claimed to be and that there were many points relating to the accession of the Provinces to the Union and other matters which needed further clarification. Members also appear to have felt that some of the proposals were not free from dangerous implications.

The Council then gave general directions to the President and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who will meet Sir Stafford Cripps on behalf of the Federation on April 2. They propose to ask Sir Stafford for clarification on these points whereafter the President will publish the opinion of the Council regarding the proposals.

Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, the President left to-night for Delhi accompanied by Mr. Naushir Bharucha, the Hon. Secretary of the Federation.

The Council also adopted a lengthy resolution setting out various suggestions for the organisation of Civil Defence.

CIVIL DEFENCE

Following is the text of the resolution:—"This Council views with grave concern the unsatisfactory state of Civil Defence measures particularly relating to recruitment of personnel in the A.R.P. Services, equipment and training, and is of the opinion that this is due to the failure of the Government both in appreciating the magnitude of the Civil Defence requirements and in taking prompt decisions on its various aspects and the absence of closer association of non-official elements in the formulation and working of Civil Defence policy. With a view to strengthening of the Civil Defence the Council strongly urge on the Government the immediate adoption, 'inter alia', of the following measures:—

(a) Appointment of non-official advisers to Provincial Governors, exclusively in charge of Civil Defence;

(b) Appointment of Committees, consisting of non-officials, not necessarily prominent persons but those well-versed in organisation of A.R.P. measures, to advise, assist and administer the Civil Defence scheme of the Government;

(c) A limited measure of compulsion in enrolment of personnel in the A.R.P. services particularly Fire Watching, Fire Fighting and Rescue Services;

(d) Uniformity of orders issued to the Police and the A.R.P. organisation and the appointment of a non-official honorary 'liaison' officer;

(e) The rounding up of notorious and undesirable characters to avoid increased danger to life and property in an emergency;

(f) Organisation of Home Guards and issue of fire-arms licenses and provision of free fire-arms to respectable citizens;

(g) Formation of village defence parties duly armed, for coping with disorders resulting from enemy activity in the country; or from any other cause.

(h) Preparation of adequate plans for establishment of Rest Centres for re-housing bombed-out persons and victims of air attacks, including establishment of public kitchens;

(i) Further adequate provision of Emergency Food Scheme, including control of food resources and storage and distribution thereof, for cities and areas isolated by disorganised communications and transport;

(j) Adequate provision of first-aid, ambulance and hospital facilities for air-raid casualties;

(k) Organisation of a compulsory State Insurance Scheme covering private immovable property in urban and rural areas.

The Council is well aware of the action already taken by the important cities of India but are strongly of opinion that the measures taken are totally inadequate and show a lack of appreciation of the dangers of the position. It is due to this apprehension that the Council have thought fit to draw the pointed attention of Government to this urgent problem."

STATES' POSITION IN FUTURE INDIA

Sir "C. P." Welcomes Cripps' Proposals

NEW DELHI, Mar. 30.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Dewan of Travancore who is a member of the States delegation to Sir Stafford Cripps is leaving Delhi to-morrow for Madras.

When approached by the Associated Press representative for expression of his views on the constitutional proposals put forward by Sir Staffofd Cripps he said:—

"The Indian National Congress has been asking for a Constituent Assembly, the right of self-determination and complete independence in external as well as internal affairs. All these are implicit in the draft which, at the same time, makes possible the creation of one or more independent units or "sthans" possibly comprising some states that may decide not to join in the main Indian union. Some persons amongst which I may include myself, have all along been opposed to the sacrifice of central unity of India without which National consciousness and National progress would be difficult to achieve according to those who share this view, but the advocates of self-determination cannot object to the logical results of their demand nor to the plenitude of the treaty making powers.

STATES' POSITION

Continuing Sir Ramaswamy Iyer said: "The Indian States are given two options (a) to join or not to join the constitution-making body and (b) to adhere or not to adhere to the constitution. Some further points seem to have been made clear, namely, that the present position of affairs would continue until new treaties are negotiated, that it is possible for an Indian State to be removed from the sphere of paramountcy by appropriate treaties and the nomination to the constitution-making body would be based on the existing conditions and that the choice of the representatives would be that of the Governments of the States I wish to emphasise that many of the States are willing and indeed anxious to effect such readjustments as will help India to attain the highest possible national status. In fine, therefore, the scheme cannot, with reason be objected to by any of the above persons or organisations or by racial and religious minorities who are also brought within the ambit of the future treaty.

The scheme will go down in history as one of the most comprehensive as well as concise of political documents."—A. P.

CRIPPS AND INDIAN COMMERCE

G. L. Mehta's Plea For Clarification Of His Statement

CALCUTTA, March 29.

In connection with Sir Stafford Cripps' statement that he had at present no intention of seeing representatives of Indian commercial interests, and that "British commercial interests will in certain events have a particular position which will not be the same as of Indian commercial interests", Mr. G. L. Mehta, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, in a Press interview, stated that this observation of Sir Stafford Cripps needed clarification.

"It is only true in the sense", added Mr. Mehta, "that Indian commercial interests are the integral part of the country and have not demanded any special privileges and safeguards like British commercial interests. But if the assumption is that British commercial interests are entitled to be treated as another minority deserving separate consideration and towards which the British Government have some special obligations, such a position cannot be acceptable".

Concluding Mr. Mehta reiterated: "No constitution, which does not guarantee complete fiscal autonomy and recognise the right to shape India's economic policy in accordance with Indian interests, can prove acceptable to the Indian commercial community".—United Press.

HOPEFUL BASIS PROVIDED SAYS JOSHI

NEW DELHI, March 30.

"The proposals of the British Government provide a hopeful basis for evolving an acceptable solution of the Indian political problem, subject to clarification and adjustments on certain essential points", says Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central), in a statement.

Mr. Joshi says: "India's national independence is assured in that it will be for this country to decide whether to remain in the British Commonwealth or not. We may hope that the constitution to be evolved by the Constituent Assembly will prove satisfactory to all concerned and partition of the country will thus be avoided".—United Press.

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CRIPPS' APPEAL

So imperious is the need now for a genuine settlement between India and Britain and for cent per cent. co-operation between the two in the prosecution of the war that we have tried hard to reconcile Sir Stafford Cripps' proposals to the needs of the situation. But we must confess we have found it very difficult to do so despite the brilliant pleading for the scheme by one of the best lawyers of Britain. Consider the proposals for immediate changes which affect most the conduct of the war. Sir Stafford himself was least convincing in defending them. He took his stand on the sole responsibility of the Governor-General, as if it were a constitutional impossibility to transfer it to or share it with the people. All the details of the formation of the Central Government, he said, "are for the Governor-General to decide and we have not attempted and should not attempt to take that responsibility out of his hands." But it is not with the details that we are concerned but with the general transfer of the responsibility itself to the people. We cannot accept the view that the present constitution cannot be changed till the end of the war. If the Governor-General is to be a virtual Dictator, there is no change at all in the present position.

Pivotal Point

If there must be full co-operation between Government and the people it is possible only on the basis of a free Government, not one at the mercy of the Governor-General. "The intention of the Document", Sir Stafford remarked further, "as far as possible relates to the reservation of Defence is to put power in the hands of Indian leaders." But we must judge the Document by the actual proposal therein and not by the intention. Sir Stafford did less than justice to the intelligence of the people of India when he tried to make them believe that "joint responsibility for defence had been conceded so far as the Document laid it down that His Majesty's Government must inevitably bear the responsibility for and retain the control and direction of the defence of India as part of their world war effort, but the task of organising to the full the military, moral and material resources of India must be the responsibility of the Government of India with the co-operation of the peoples of India." That sort of division of responsibility we have had long enough. We are now discussing its end. It is gratifying to learn from our New Delhi correspondent's message that, as a result of discussions with Sir Stafford, a new formula regarding Defence is being evolved which will meet the National demand. It is absolutely essential that an understanding regarding Defence should be arrived at because it is the pivotal point and will largely determine the attitude of the country towards the British Cabinet's proposals about post-war constitution.

Distrust

Consider the proposals giving self-determination to States and Provinces. Sir Stafford "envisaged the possibility that only provinces which were contiguous could form a separate Union." But what if a Province willing to join the Union is separated from it by a separate Union? Sir Stafford expressed the hope that a year's attempt by Indians to forge a united constitution would be successful. We, too, share the hope. It is significant that the Liberals, the best friends of the British in India, are understood to be most distrustful of the fissiparous tendencies that the proposals under discussion are calculated, if not designed, to create. One's distrust is not reduced by Sir Stafford's broadcast talk in which he seems to suggest that a province or a State may step into the Indian Union or walk out of it as it chooses. For he says: "If you want to persuade a number of people who are inclined to be antagonistic to enter the same room, it is unwise to tell them that once they go in there is no way out—they are to be for ever locked in together. It is much wiser to tell them they can go in, and if they find they can't come to a common decision then there is nothing to prevent those from leaving again by another door." Perhaps what is meant is that a province or a State is free to join the Constituent Assembly and to keep out of the Union devised there, but that if it joins it deliberately it cannot get out at its sweet will. But the point needs to be made clear, particularly with regard to a State. Regarding the minorities Sir Stafford said: "In view of the undertakings given to these minorities by His Majesty's Government in the past we propose that, in the treaty which under the draft declaration will be concluded between His Majesty's Government and the Constitution making body, the new Indian Union should undertake to protect the rights of these minorities." The Indian Union will certainly safeguard the rights of the minorities. However, His Majesty's Government's intention in making the above altruistic proposal is clear as daylight. "We are not going any longer," said Sir Stafford to the Press Conference "to take an attitude which would justify the charge that it was the British Government which was preventing a united India." "No longer" is an apt phrase. To the extent this resolve is acted upon to the extent will a settlement with India be facilitated. Sir Stafford Cripps in his broadcast talk appealed to India to forget the past "to accept my hand, our hand of friendship and trust and to allow us to join with you for the time being in working to establish and complete your freedom and your self-government." India is prepared to respond to the appeal. But Britain too, on her part must give up the distrust of Indians which prompts her to retain in her own hands the full control of Indian Defence. The proposals regarding the future, as we stated yesterday, largely satisfy the National Demand and deserve careful consideration. The right given to any province to secede is fraught with mischief, though it may be conceded that it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to secure the necessary majority to exercise this right. The mischief, however, is avoidable if the British Government help to create the necessary atmosphere for harmonious co-operation between the different communities during the war. That atmosphere can be created if they accept the all-party demand for Indian control of Defence during the war. Once Governments at the Centre and in the provinces are established with the co-operative efforts of the two great communities and India is thereby enabled to play her part in carrying on the war to victory, we have no doubt there will be such a radical change in the existing inter-communal relations that when the war ends and the time comes for the Indian people to meet in a constituent assembly the need or demand for separation will no longer exist.

Thaw Sets In

A Vichy News Agency message from Stockholm suggests that the thaw that has set in is welcomed by the German soldiers on the Russian front almost as a message of deliverance. Their morale must inevitably rise and enable the German High Command to put in more fierce resistance. This, in fact, is already being done. On every sector of the front the Germans have intensified their active defence and are even talking of an impending offensive. This is, of course, premature and the Russians still retain the initiative everywhere. Decisive victories for the Red Army are, however, hardly likely although its pressure which continues unabated may yet yield some important strategical gains.

But an interesting development is taking place in the extreme north where the Red Army has struck a sudden blow from the Murmansk region. If successful, it has possibilities more far-reaching than the mere safeguarding of Russia's Antarctic ports. General Sikorski, the Polish Premier, has expressed the opinion at a press interview at Washington that if, as is probable, Herr Hitler concentrates his spring offensive in the south, the Russians may strike back from the northern sectors. In this simultaneous counter-offensive the Karelian front can play a vital part, for it is held mainly by the Finns who have already suffered so much that they are in the fight only by force of German arms. It is a valuable front which can be reduced if the Russians receive sufficient aid. It also offers Britain the opportunity of rendering Russia military assistance in the shape of commando raids against Norway and even in that of a possible expeditionary force to the Karelian front itself. Incidentally it is interesting to note that General Sikorski impressed on his American interviewers that "Russia should be helped and helped honestly." The General could not be more frank.

Frankly Speaking

Stabilised?

General Sir Thomas Blamey, till recently Chief of the Australian forces in the Middle East, insists that the last British offensive in Libya was a great achievement. It is an achievement in the sense that General Rommel has been driven away from the Egyptian frontier, Tobruk has been relieved and Libya is something of a "running sore" for the Germans. It was a failure in that General Rommel could not be destroyed and, in fact, succeeded in staging a remarkable discovery. But the main point in General Blamey's statement is that the situation in Libya has been stabilised. Since General Blamey was also General Auchinleck's Second-in-Command, this should be regarded as an authoritative statement which can only mean that the British do not intend to make any other effort to liquidate the Axis in Africa. This is disappointing.

Mr. Subhas Bose

All India earnestly hopes that the report of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's death is unreliable and that one who dedicated his life to the freedom of India is not lost to her when freedom is in sight. For months past reports about his residence or movements have been utterly contradictory and, therefore, unreliable. It is significant that the first message from Japan concerning the aeroplane accident made no mention of Mr. Bose, nor did the German official news agency and the German home broadcast in their reference ao the accident. We trust definite news about his safety will soon be available.

St. Nazaire Raid

The British raid on St. Nazaire was undoubtedly costly for the attackers. But it certainly could not be otherwise. An extremely important Atlantic port for the Germans as a submarine base and as a potential base for the "Tirpitz" it must be one of the best protected and defended. And yet the "Campbell Town" duly reached her destructive destination and accomplished the main task. The Commandoes also carried out much of their demolition job according to plan. All this, together with the fierce fight which they gave the Germans and the panic they caused, entitles the raid to be voted a success. Its immense importance lies not so much in the success actually achieved as in the possibilities that it brings forth. If Commandoes can storm a St. Nazaire they can storm almost anything on the long German held coast. The raid has caused the Germans nervous anxiety and raised the spirits of the peoples of the occupied country. It can, therefore, achieve great things provided it is repeated again and again from France to Norway.

Indian Detenus In Burma

Reports of Indian detenus in Burma are distressing. It may be remembered that when in 1940 many workers in the employ of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation struck work demanding a dearness allowance, the Government arrested and detained many Indians who expressed their sympathy with the strikers. They were later released from detention and interned in small villages in the suburbs of Rangoon. But on the commencement of war with Japan they were all re-arrested and again detained and they are still said to be under detention in Mandalay. When Rangoon was evacuated even criminals and lunatics, it is said, were released. At a time when the situation in Burma continues to be serious the untried Indian detenus may well be shown some consideration and at least sent back to India. The Government of India ought to intervene on their behalf.

Bombay Exodus And Mofussil Colleges

It is reported that on account of the exodus from Bombay there is a large demand for admission to colleges in the mofussil beyond the limits prescribed by the University. The University is being approached to relax its rules during the emergency and we trust this will be done without any delay. It is said that, while the demand for admission to the Karnatak College, Dharwar, is unusually large and an expansion of its premises may be necessary. The M.S.M. Railway authorities are trying to use the war emergency as a plea for claiming a part of the present premises for their offices. It is easy for the Railway to have its own premises in another locality. It should not be allowed to prejudice the interests of the college and its students in any way.

"NEW OFFER FALLS SHORT OF BRITAIN'S OWN DECLARED AIM"

Indian Press On "Vital Gaps And Shortcomings" In Cripps' Scheme

MADRAS, March 30.

The "Hindu" says: The British Government's proposals for a constitutional and political settlement in India reveal on their part a realisation that the Indian people's demand for freedom cannot be resisted indefinitely. They seem to have nerved themselves to the prospect of parting with the reality of power at some not too remote time and have expressed their intention to take practical steps to implement this decision immediately after the cessation of hostilities which, Sir Stafford Cripps has pointed out would be much earlier than the termination of the war. To this extent the proposals will find a general welcome in this country.

VITAL GAPS

But the scheme as expounded by Sir Stafford contains many vital gaps. And such light as he has been able to throw on some of these important matters is not likely to bring reassurance to those who might consider that, whatever Britain's intentions may be about the transfer of power, the scheme she has outlined for its embodiment in a constitution may result in leaving in Britain's hands a very considerable quantum of power, if not actually the virtual control of India's future.

MULTIPLE STATES!

Concluding the paper says; the British declaration begins by saying that its aim is to set up an Indian union. Its tenor and likely consequence are in favour of setting up a number of political entities—some multiple states, some unitary—which will not be integrated into a well knit system making for the unity, the strength and the happiness of the Indian people who are one and indivisible. The British offer has thus shortcomings which must be remedied if it is not to fall short of Britain's own declared aim.—A. P.

Concession In Theory, But Denial In Practice

MADRAS, March 30.

"Indian Express" says "the choice before the country is clear. If the scheme is final and cannot be changed so as to transfer here and now the "control and direction of defence" to Indian hands, so as to overrule the admissibility of more than one Sovereign state for the whole of India in the future, it would not be deemed acceptable to public opinion in the country, and rejection would be inevitable, whatever may be the judgment of the post war part of it which has as much or no more value than a post dated cheque."

"Free Press" says: The statement released by Sir Stafford Cripps concedes in theory the entire demand of Nationalist India for Swaraj and complete independence, but denies it in practice.

The paper adds: "in a crisis like this for the very existence what is promised for the morrow is of no consequence. What is done in the living presence is the only thing that matters."—A. P.

"Vivisection Of India To Win War"

POONA, March 30.

Under the caption "vivisection of India to win the war" the "Kal" says: "The most glaring defect in the Cripps' scheme is that while the constituent assembly formed of the provincial units is called upon to frame a constitution for the whole of India, those provinces are not to be bound to participate in it. this whole scheme is based on the idea of two or more federations leaving the Indian States, small and large absolutely independent. It obviously envisages the Pakistan scheme and is aimed at complete destruction of the territorial integrity of Hindusthan".—A. P.

"KESARI" EXPRESSES TOTAL DISSATISFACTION

POONA, March 30.

The "Kesari" in a leading article expresses complete dissatisfaction with the scheme of Sir Stafford Cripps, as it stands.—A. P.

THE SAMYUKTA KARNATAK KANNADA DAILY OF HUBLI:

The proposals encourage a separatist tendency which is detrimental to Indian unity. Instead of offering independence to differing provinces at the outset, the paper says there should be one federation of all the provinces for ten years in the first instance and position may be reviewed then, in the light of the experience so gained.—A.P.

"Fate Of India's Freedom Uncertain", Says Kelker

POONA, March 30.

"Now it is going to be a Commonwealth of India and not India a nation. India is perhaps small enough to be kept a dependency but too big to be one state! Well, something is always better than nothing" said Mr. N. C. Kelker, interviewed by the Associated Press regarding Sir Stafford Cripps proposals.

Continuing Mr. Kelker said: "I wonder if Sir Stafford will declare before leaving India what view he personally takes of the acceptance or rejection of the draft declaration by the Indian leaders who met him. What one knows definitely so far is only that he has to wait till the cessation of hostilities on all fronts, give Government and the Allies all that he can to win a victory over the enemy and wish them good luck. The fate of India's freedom is even more uncertain than the decision of the war! Must India prepare herself for disintegration like China?"—A. P.

AUGUST OFFER GLORIFIED

The "Searchlight" says "In one word for all practical purposes the scheme is a glorification of the "August Offer" with the addition of a definite doze of double-edged, double-distilled poison in the right conceded to the provinces to keep away from the proposed Indian union".—A. P.

Encouraging Communalism, Says Bhai Parmanand

LAHORE, March 30

The Hindu Mahasabha shall have to fight the new scheme, declares Bhai Parmanand, vice-President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in a statement on the War Cabinet's proposals.

Characterising the proposals as the culmination of the policy to encourage communalism, Bhai Parmanand says: "Had there been the slightest desire on the part of the British Government to give self-government to India, they would have arranged for a constitution which would have laid down the foundation of real democracy. But when the Government itself shows the way to the communalists the latter cannot be blamed. The Government have told them in so many words that they should not accept the new constitution.—A. P.

Proposals Are Bound To Fail

The "Tribune" says:—"If the object of the British Government in making a declaration of its policy in India is to end political controversy and persuade the Indian nation to concentrate its energies on the war effort, we are afraid, the proposed declaration will hopelessly fail to achieve its purpose. If fact by conceding the principle of partition, the Government has created a situation that will only give rise to a political storm.

As regards the interim arrangements the Tribune suggests that if Sir Stafford Cripps wants the present deadlock to end, he should do at least two things First, the acceptance of the interim arrangement should be made independent of the acceptance of the arrangement for the future and secondly the entire responsibility of the Government of India, including defence, should be transferred to Indians

No Cause For Jubilation, Says "Star Of India"

CALCUTTA, March 30.

"Supporters of the war effort will find no cause for jubilation in the scheme presented by Sir Stafford Cripps to raise the morale of the Indian people and make them feel that it is they who wield power in the defence of their country" states the evening paper "Star of India". While discussing the different parts of the scheme, the paper attaches less importance to what might be done under certain conditions pre-supposed as inevitable: still, the war plan of the War Cabinet for India "falls short of what the people of India, Hindus and Muslims, have demanded as essential."

It fails to understand papers which assert that Pakistan has been recognized when there is not even the safeguard of separate voting to effective purpose in the constitution making bodies which are to litter the land".—A. P.

Mahasaba To Consider Proposals

NEW DELHI, March 30.

Before the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha on April 3, an informal conference of the Mahasabha leaders present at Delhi will be held to-morrow to consider the British Government's proposals. A draft resolution for consideration by the Working Committee will be placed before the informal meeting to-morrow.

A number of telegrams have been received by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Mahasabha, from different parts of India asking the Mahasabha to reject the proposals and particularly oppose the vivisection clause. —United Press.

Subhas Bose

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Reuters has issued the shocking news of the tragic death of Subhas Bose. The news says that Subhas Bose and his Indian friends were flying to Tokio to take part in the "Free India Congress", and that the plane crashed somewhere on the way near the Japanese coast. According to the report, Reuters got this information through Lyons Radio news. The source of this bad news, as of other news about Bose and his activities since his disappearance, is mysterious and unreliable indeed.

It was only a few weeks back Tokio and Berlin broadcast Bose's alleged statement about India and its future. It is difficult to understand why Subhas Bose who is reported to be with the Axis Powers was not given the opportunity or did not make use of it to inform the Indian public that he was at least alive.

To any thinking man, all the information about Bose, including his reported tragic death, is neither credible nor incredible.

Will the British Government make an early attempt to find out the truth of this report? If proper confirmation of this report is not forthcoming, we shall have to wait till the end of the war to get the truth about Bose.—Yours, etc.

A. M. BALU.

Pacific War Council

WASHINGTON, March 30.

Announcing the creation of a Pacific War Council at Washington composed of Australia, New Zealand the Netherlands, Canada China, Great Britain and the United States, President Roosevelt has convened the first meeting of the Council on April 1 at White House.—Reuter.

Patrols Busy In Bataan

WASHINGTON, March 30.

Monday's War Department communique states: "PHILIPPINES THEATRE:—Sharp fighting at Bataan continued throughout the night of March 28 but died down at daybreak on 29th, the enemy's assaults having been repulsed with heavy losses. In the past 24 hours the enemy has made no attempt to attack in force, but patrols have been active on both sides. Enemy dive-bombers continued to attack our front and rear lines. Hostile air-raids against Corregidor continued day and night, but the number of bombers employed was not large No serious damage has been inflicted on our installations. An enemy aeroplane flying at an altitude of more than 27,000 feet was shot down by our anti-aircraft artillery. There were several local skirmishes between patrols at widely separated points.

There is nothing to report from other areas.—Reuter.

JAPS FORCED TO QUIT MARCUS VALLEY

LONDON, March 30.

A Port Moresby report states that the Japanese were compelled to evacuate the Marcus Valley as a result of a big flood at Lae on the north-east coast of New Guinea.

SYDNEY: Reports received from Port Moresby say that floods forced the Japanese from the area they occupied in Markham Valley. As a result Axis pressure overland towards Port Moresby has been relieved. Tropical rainfalls exceeding 40 inches have converted the mountain tributaries of the Markham river into racing torrents pouring millions of tons of water on to flats between Lae and Nadzab which are 27 miles apart.

BIG JAP. LOSSES

MELBOURNE: The Air Minister Mr. Drakeford has announced that Allied air operations on Lae on March 10 with subsequent operations probably crippled over ten per cent of the cruiser strength, with which the Japanese entered the War. Forty-eight Japanese bombers were also destroyed or probably destroyed over Australia and the surrounding islands.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Attacks Ships Off Norway's Coast

LONDON, March 30.

An Air Ministry Communique on Monday says: "Aircraft of Coastal Command last night attacked enemy shipping off the Norwegian coast."

R. SHIP DESTROYS TWO NAZI PLANES

An Admiralty Communique on Monday says: "One Junkers 88" was destroyed and another seriously damaged by H.M.S. "Brocklesby" (Commander Lieut. Tufnell). The first "Junkers 88" received a hit from a four-inch shell and crashed into the sea. The other was hit many times by pompoms and the nose of the aircraft was lifted by a four-inch shell which burst close underneath it. This aircraft was not seen to crash but it certainly was seriously damaged and may well have failed to reach its base. No casualties or damage was suffered by H. M. S. "Brocklesby."—Reuter.

Br. Artillery Busy In Libya

CAIRO, March 30.

The Middle East War Communique on Monday says: "Artillery of a British fighting column on the night of March 28-29 harassed enemy positions at Ras-el-Elba behind the Tmimi-Mekelli track. Another British fighting column attacked a group of forty enemy vehicles in the Gabrel Aleima area. An enemy patrol with guns was engaged by our artillery between Gazala and Tmimi."—Reuter.

NEW 'GREAT WALL' OF CHINA WILL CHECK JAPS

CALCUTTA, March 10.

The view that in the success or failure of China's war lay the solution of the Pacific problem, was emphasised by Dr. C. J. Pao, Consul-General for China, speaking at a meeting organised by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal to-day.

Dr. Pao maintained that the so-called invincibility of the Japanese Imperial Army was put a myth. The flesh and blood of the four hundred and seventy five millions of their compatriots, cemented by their determination, were the impenetrable Great Wall of China.

"For four years and eight months we have been fighting and we will continue to fight until our national honour and integrity is secured and human decency maintained," he said.

Describing China as the "first line of defence of India", and India as the "main route of China's supply," Dr. Pao concluded by appealing to the people of this country to get acquainted with the situation in China and to help to achieve the very needed co-operation between "our two countries."—A. P.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

I understand that whoever meets Sir Stafford Cripps is presented with cigars sent by Mr. Churchill. Some smoke and burn these out during the discussions, while others keep them as mementos.
—New Delhi message.

* * *

An Anglo-Indian headline to the Cripps proposals emphasises India's Right To Secede.

What the proposals give India is in fact an orgy of rights to Secede

* * *

In reply to a question on the problem of defence responsibilities, Sir Stafford Cripps told pressmen. "The position in Australia is that the whole thing is under American control."

Yes, Curtin choosing it.

* * *

Sir Sikandar Hayat is reported to have told the Punjab Muslim League that the Cripps proposals were based upon justice and fairplay.

Mr. Jinnah, we hope, has not yet decided to deal full justice to the Punjab Premier for this statement.

* * *

"Cripps Has Something Up His Sleeve?", said a headline yesterday.

And it came out when he took off his coat?

* * *

Sir Stafford Cripps had another talk with Mr. Fazlul Haq on Monday.

We trust the Qaid-e-Azam is keeping a sharp watch on the er—er—situation.

* * *

The Japanese air force, in addition to maintaining non-stop pressure on Toungoo, again heavily raided a coastal town according to yesterday's communique.

Time for Sir Richard Peirse to hold another press conference.

* * *

General Blamey, till recently Deputy Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East has announced that the Libyan situation has been "established."

And that's that.

* * *

A Bulgarian statesman declares that "the Turks are good neighbours and old friends and inspite of all pressure they desire to remain so."

This, however, does not commit the Bulgarians also to remain so inspite of all pressure

* * *

Speaking at a Press Conference in Washington, General Sikorski, the Polish Premier said: "Russia should be helped and helped honestly."

Let's hope the implication got across.

* * *

Brown was late home again and Mrs. B thinking to frighten him, threw a sheet over her head and called out in a hollow voice: "I am a spirit! I am a spirit!"

Brown: "Thank Heaven for that! I was afraid it was my wife."

GOOD FOR U. S. CONSUMPTION

Clever Document, But Will Not Satisfy India

LUCKNOW, March 30.

Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth General Secretary, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in a Press statement on British Government proposals says:—

"The authoritative reply to these proposals on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha can be given only by Mr. V. D. Savarkar and the Working Committee, which is to meet on April 3 at New Delhi. I however, give fullest credit to the British statesmen for this very clever document, which is conveniently vague on many points. It will serve the British purpose of doing propaganda in America and other places that they were prepared to promise complete freedom to India, but the Indians are so bitterly divided among themselves that they agree to nothing. We want fullest freedom immediately to fight the Japanese or any other aggression, which cannot be possible without the transfer of the Defence Department, which impinges upon every other Department during the war. The promise of Dominion Status after the cessation of hostilities may not carry much value in the present-day world situation. We want here and now the fullest transfer of power and control to Indian hands without which India cannot put forth her maximum war efforts.

No Hindu Mahasabhaite and in fact no patriot Indian can ever agree to a scheme which does not provide for a strong Central Government for the whole of the country. The provision that any province if it so desires can achieve the status of a self-governing Dominion is far worse than Pakistan, as it can divide the country into so many parts to which we can never agree. However we must await the decision of the Working Committee. Personally I think that the document must undergo revolutionary changes before it can be acceptable to the general public opinion in the country.—A. P.

AJMER'S PLEA

AJMER, March 30.

Mr. Bhagchand Soni, M.L.A. (Central) in a press statement on the British War Cabinet's proposals says that considering its geographical and political importance Ajmer Province having no Legislature should have some rights as other Provinces, in constitution making.—A. P.

JUSTICE PARTY DELEGATION

NEW DELHI, March 30.

The Justice Party delegation from Madras left after an hour's talk with Sir Stafford Cripps.

Dr. S. P. Mukerjee has arrived.—A. P.

...S THAT MAKE HISTORY

...EEN VICTORIA'S OWN Madras SAPPERS and MINERS

THEY are the oldest Engineer Corps of the Indian Army; beginning as Pioneers in the Madras Army in 1760, the regiment was rapidly expanded during the years of fighting in South India. In 1831, the name 'Sappers and Miners' was introduced and since that tie the regiment has figured in nearly every campaign of the Iiian Army, having fought in Chma, Burma, Java, Persia, Iq, Abyssinia, Egypt, the Sudan, Palestine, France, Belgium ai Afghanistan. In the present war, units of this regiment he taken a major part in many fronts of action. During tl advance into Eritrea, for instance, they aseved an epic feat by clearing the road to Ken. The Italians, to block the road, had bwn up an entire hillside with a precipitous ri above and a deep gorge below. The Spers and Miners undertook to rebuild the rd in 48 hours. With wonderful heroism tly worked day and night without respite a under continuous enemy fire in spite omany casualties they opened up the rd to Keren and to victory in this battle

Battle Honours

Seghur	Taku Forts	France & Flanders
ewic	Pekin 1860	1914-15.
sore	Abyssinia	Egypt 1915-17
Seapatam	Afghanistan 1878-80	Gaza
rpt	Tel-el-Kebir	Megiddo
aye	Egypt 1882	Sharon
va	Tobrek	Palestine 1917-18
bore	Suakim 1885	Tigris 1916
Midpoor	Burma 1885-87	Kut-el-Amara 1917
a	Chitral	Baghdad
ChiMeeane	Malakand	Mesopotamia
Hrabad	Tirah	1915-18
tu	Punjab Frontier	Persia 1918
ita	China 1900	N W F India
Liow	Afghanistan 1919	1914-15 17
Cenindia	Suez Canal	East Africa 1918

DUNLOP Fort

DUNLOP are proud of the part they play in trsporting India's gallant soldiers. In war in peace our proudest achievement is the ner-changing excellence of Dunlop Tyres.

DK 248

Watch the faces of your delighted children—watch the rush they make for GLUCO. No wonder! They are delicious, crisp and oven fresh. Order some To-day—you'll buy them always. Obtainable everywhere.

BISCUITS MILK, BUTTER, WHEAT & GLUCOSE.

BRITAIN PROVIDES 'MEANS AND ROAD' TO FREEDOM, SAYS CRIPPS

(Continued from Page 1)

the clause that I have just read to you.

So much for the general framework of the proposals. But, as we all know, the most vital and difficult question is that which concerns the interests of the various communities amongst the Indian peoples.

I will not attempt to go into any of the historical origins of these difficulties, let us instead look at them as a present fact. In the general sub-continent of India there is more than one people, there are many peoples and races as there are in the great sub-continent of Russia. Our object is to give to the Indian peoples full self-government with complete freedom as to how they will devise and organise their own constitution.

COMPLEX PROBLEM

There are those who claim that India should form a single united country, there are others who say it should be divided up into two, three or more separated countries.

There are those who claim that Provincial Autonomy should be very wide with but few centrally controlled Federal services; others stress the need for centralisation in view of the growing complexity of economic development.

These and many other and various ideas are worthy to be explored and debated, but it is for the Indian peoples, and not for any outside authority, to decide under which of these forms India will in the future govern herself.

If the Indian peoples ask our help, it will of course be gladly given, but it is for you, the Indian peoples, to discuss and decide upon your future constitution. We shall look on with deep interest and hope that your wisdom will guide you truly in this great adventure.

CALL FOR UNITY

We ask you, therefore, to come together—all religions and races—in a constitution-making body as soon as hostilities are over to frame your own constitution.

We have specified the form which that body will take, unless, and this is an important point, the leaders of the principal sections of Indian opinion agree between themselves before the end of hostilities upon some other and better form.

That constitution-making body will have as its object the framing of a single constitution for the whole of India—that is, of British-India together with such of the Indian States as may decide to join in.

NO LOCKING IN FOR EVER

But we realise this very simple fact. If you want to persuade a number of people who are inclined to be antagonistic to enter the same room, it is unwise to tell them that once they go in there is no way out—they are to be fore-ever locked in together.

It is much wiser to tell them they can go in, and if they find they can't come to a common decision, then there is nothing to prevent those who wish, from leaving again by another door. They are much more likely all to go in, if they have knowledge that they can by their free will go out again if they cannot agree.

Well that is what we say to the Provinces of India. Come together to frame a common constitution—if you find after all your discussion and all the give and take of a constitution-making assembly that you cannot overcome your difference and that some provinces are still not satisfied with the constitution then such provinces can go out and remain out, if they wish and just the same degree of self-government and freedom will be available for them as for the Union itself, that is to say complete self-government.

We hope and expect to see an Indian Union strong and united, because it is founded upon the free consent of all its peoples, but it is not for us Britishers to dictate to you, the Indian peoples, you will work out and decide that problem for yourselves.

'Means And Road' Provided

So we provide the means and the road by which you can attain that form of the absolute and united self-government that you desire at the earliest possible moment.

In the past, we have waited for the different Indian communities to come to a common decision as to how a new constitution for a self-governing India should be framed, and because there has been no agreement amongst the Indian leaders, the British Government has been accused by some of using this fact to delay the granting of freedom to India.

We are now giving the lead that has been asked for, and it is in the hands of Indians and Indians only, whether they will accept that lead and so attain their own freedom. If they fail to accept this opportunity, the responsibility for that failure must rest with them.

'FULFILMENT OF PLEDGES'

We ask you to accept this fulfilment of our pledges in the past, and it is that request that I have put before your leaders in the document which you have now seen.

RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

As regards the position of minority communities within the new Indian Union, I am confident that the constitution-making body will make just provision for their protection. But in view of the undertakings given to these minorities by His Majesty's Government in the past, we propose that in the Treaty, which under the draft declaration will be concluded between His Majesty's Government and the constitution-making body, the new Indian Union should undertake to protect the rights of these minorities. If there should be any non acceding Provinces, a similar Treaty provision would be made in respect of minority communities within their borders.

I have already indicated to you the position as to the immediate future.

I know that His Excellency the Viceroy has the greatest hope that the acceptance in principle of this document by the leaders of Indian opinion will make it possible for him to start forthwith upon the consultations which will enable him to implement the principle laid down in the last paragraph of the document which I have already read over to you.

RESERVATION OF DEFENCE

It contains one essential reservation—that in respect of the responsibility for defence. This reservation does not mean that the Governor-General and his Executive Council will or indeed could be excluded from taking an effective share in the counsels for the defence of India. In this wide-flung war, defence cannot be localised in a single country and its preparation must permeate the activities of every department of Government and must demand from every department the fullest co-operation. If His Majesty's Government are to take full responsibility for the conduct of the naval, military and air defence of India, as it is their duty to do, then the defence of India must be dealt with by them as part of the world war effort in which they are now engaged, and the direction of that defence must rest in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief under the War Cabinet and their highest Staff officers. But, as I have already pointed out, the Government of India must also have an effective share in the defence counsels and so we have decided that the Commander-in-Chief must retain his position as a member of the Executive Council

ON WAR AND PACIFIC CABINETS

In order, however, that India may have her full voice in this central control of strategy, defensive and offensive, not only in India itself but in all the interrelated theatres of war, we have invited appointment of a representative Indian to the War Cabinet and to the Pacific Council of the United Nations—that is one of the ways in which India will have her full say in the counsels of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations as an equal partner. And when it comes to the making of the peace India will appoint her own representatives to the Peace Conference side by side with those of the other free nations and so make her contribution to the building of a new world order.

I am confident that nothing further or more complete could be done towards the immediate realisation of the just claims and demands of the Indian peoples.

IMPORT OF OFFER

Our proposals are definite and precise. If they were to be rejected by the leaders of Indian opinion, there would be neither the time, nor the opportunity to reconsider this matter till after the war and it would be a bitter blow to the friends of India all over the world.

I consider it a high honour that it has fallen to my lot to be the messenger of the War Cabinet in a matter of such vital and far-reaching importance to the future world order. I personally am convinced of the soundness and completeness of these proposals, and I have asked your leaders to give to them an ungrudging acceptance.

FORGET PAST

There will still be difficulties perhaps—the result of the distrust which has grown up between us in past years, but I ask you to turn your back upon the past, to accept my hand, our hand of friendship and trust and to allow us to join with you for the time being in working to establish and complete your freedom and your self-government. This as you may know has long been a cause dear to my heart and it is with the greatest hopes that I look to the events of the next few days which may if wisely handled seal for ever your freedom and our friendship.

Your country to-day is in peril from a cruel aggressor, an aggressor, whose hand has soaked in blood and suffering great areas of China with its friendly and democratic peoples, an aggressor allied to those nations who have deluged with tragedy the once peaceful plains of Russia. Against those aggressors we and the Allied nations will fight to victory.

The outlook is overcast for the moment, but believe me I have no doubt as to the final result. Russia, the United States, China and Great Britain have resources which the Axis and its Allies can never defeat.

We stand by our duty, growing out of our past historical associations, to give you every protection that we can, but with your willing help and co-operation this can be made more effective and more powerful.

CALL TO PRIMARY TASK

Let us enter upon this primary task of the defence of India in the now sure knowledge that when we emerge from the fire and travail of war it will be to build a Free India upon foundations wrought by the Indian peoples themselves, and to forge a long lasting and free friendship between our two peoples regrets and recriminations as to the past can have no place beside the confident and sure hopes of the future, when a Free India will take her rightful place as a co-worker with the other free nations in that world reconstruction which alone can make the toil and suffering of the war worth while, let the dead past bury its dead! And let us march together side by side through the night of high endeavour and courage to the already waking dawn of a new world of liberty for all the peoples.

Sir Stafford Cripps' broadcast appeal which was relayed by the B. B. C. in the Home Service and by the Chungking radio was good. The B. B. C. also rebroadcast the appeal to America.

FIRM TENDENCY OF NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Reaction Now Likely

Bombay, March 30.

The New York cotton market continued its buoyant tendency on Saturday and prices closed at the top levels of the day. In view of the non-stop rise, the market technical position has weakened and hence some reaction is expected.

Price fixing in nears and Commission House and local buying of distants with light hedging despite expanded Southern spot sales. A larger volume of cotton goods business aided sentiment but cottons uncertainties tended to restrict buying enthusiasm. Finally short covering developed and the session closed very steady.

The market opened at a rise of 5 points at 19.44. The rate slightly eased to 19.42 which was the lowest for the day. Thereafter the tendency kept upward throughout the session and trade demand and the rate closed at the highest level of the day at a net rise of 15 points at 19.54.

PRIVATE ADVICES:—

New York July highest..... 19.54+15 (—)
New York July Lowest ..... 19.42+ 3 (—)

Messrs. Chamilal Mehta and Co., have received the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York.—Market continues steadier on increasing trade demand

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, March 30.

The bullion market was open to-day for business for a few hours. Trading was narrow and prices fluctuated within a small range with an easy tendency. Closing prices are as follows:—

Silver ready	Rs.	66	4 0
Silver 1st settlement		51	6 0
Gold ready		52	0 0
Gold 1st settlement		51	12 0
Sovereign		39	0 0

Latest Commercial

JULY

New York, March 30

Previous closing	19.54
To-day's opening	19.57
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	not received

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 30

Following are the New York opening ranges:—

May (19.34/33) 19.45/45
July (19.44/44) 19.57/57
October (19.09/09) 19.0/70

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London, March 30

SEEDS

Castorseeds March/April (£20 5/8 sellers) £20 5/8 sellers

Linseed Bombay Calcutta March/April (£20 nominal) £20 nominal

Linseed La Plata March/April unquoted

Groundnut Coromandal Coast March/April (East Coast India shipment not quoted: £30 West Coast India shipment) £20 1/8 sellers.

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES.

T.T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 30

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T.T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 30

Previous closing	4.02 1/2	sellers	4.03 1/2 buyers
To day's opening	4.02 1/2	sellers:	4.03 1/2 buyers.
To day's closing	4.02 1/2	sellers:	4.03 1/2 buyers

LONDON BULLION.

London, March 30

London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-6-0

LONDON SILVER

London, March 30

Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1 6 1/32 sellers; 1 6 31/32 buyers) 1 6 1/32 sellers; 1 6 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30/36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 30

The Stock Exchange was steady to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York March 30

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:

General Motors (dol 34 1/4) dol 34 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (unquoted) unquoted.
United States Steel Common (dol 49 3/4) dol 50 1/8
United States Steel Preference (dol 112 7/8) unquoted

3% PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London, March 30

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £101 1/8

AUSTRALIAN LOAN

London, March 30

5 per cent 1958/68 £101

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent British Consols £83 5/16
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £106 1/4
2 per cent Conversion Loan £100
4 per cent Funding Loan £114 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £105 7/8
3 per cent War Loan £100 3/16
4 per cent Victory Bonds £113 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors 16-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 34-9
Electric Music Industry 14-0
Princhin Johnson 21-3
Imperial Chemical 32-5
Woolworth New Ordinary 50-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate £78
Dundee 26-4 1/2
Unilever Ordinary 26-0
Ford Motors 24-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £52 1/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary £3 11/15
Carreas 'A' £5 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £5 1/4
P and O Defd 27-4 1/2
Distillers 74-0
Bredfords Dyes 7-1 1/2
British Celanese 6-5
J and P Coates 34-10 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary 32-3
Fine Cotton Spinners 6-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary 16-0
Inter Nickel dol 40 1/2
Indian Iron 35-0

TEA SHARES

Assam 11-3
Donaro Tea 20-7 1/2
Empire of India 11-3

JUTE

Barnagore £5 nominal

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber 9-0
Guia Kelampong 8-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust 12-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug 16-3
Burma Corporation 3-7 1/2
Rio Tintos £8
East Rand Properties £1 29/32
Rand Mines £6 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown £8 3/4
Associated Portland Cement 45-0
Trinidad Leasehold 68-1 1/2
Sub-Nigel £6
Spring Mines Split Share £1
Union Corporation 130-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian 35-7 1/2
Anglo-India 38-1 1/2
Burma Oil £1 17/32
Mexican Eagle £12-9
Shell Transport £1 31/32
Royal Dutch £14

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary £42 1/4
London Midland Ordinary £18 1/4
London North Eastern Defd £1 3/4
London Southern Defd £15 1/8
London Transport 5 per cent £130 1/8
London Transport £40

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 30.

The Pucca cotton market was officially open, but there was no trading

Broach A/May was quoted Rs. 156-8 in private and July August Rs. 177.

Holiday On Local Markets

Bombay, March 30.

The Bombay Stock Exchange, The Indian Stock Exchange the Seeds market were closed to-day.

TO KEEP WAGONS MOVING

TRAVEL ONLY WHEN YOU MUST

HOW TO **SAVE** PETROL

Careful driving of your car will ensure that you get maximum mileage from each gallon of petrol.

You will get most miles from a gallon of petrol if you drive at reasonable speeds of 20-30 m.p.h., and ensure that your car's engine is properly tuned.

★ The more even the speed of the engine, the less the petrol consumed.

★ An engine out of adjustment yields less miles per gallon. An engineer can keep it right.

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Inner Cleanliness with Andrews should be your first health-rule to keep fit now. By taking a tonic glass of Andrews regularly, you wash away poisons that cause headaches, stomach and liver troubles. This is how Andrews does its purifying work:—

FIRST . . Andrews cleans the mouth and tongue.

NEXT . . Andrews settles the stomach and corrects acidity, the chief cause of indigestion.

THEN . . Andrews tones up the liver and checks biliousness.

FINALLY . . To complete your Inner Cleanliness, Andrews gently clears the bowels. It sweeps away trouble-making poisons, corrects Constipation and purifies and cools the blood.

Andrews is the ideal tonic laxative that even fit people need occasionally. Millions rely on it for health at all times. Andrews suits all ages and is very economical in use.

For Inner Cleanliness be regular with your

Handy Size As. 13
Family Size Rs. 1|8|0

ANDREWS LIVER SALT

Health Drink and Tonic Laxative

MUTT AND JEFF—After All, May be a Hock Shop Got It

By BUD FISHER

YOUR HONOR A HONORABLE CITIZEN AND TAXPAYE DEMAND PROTECTION
DEMAND PROTECTION? WHY?
SAPPY STORIES
I GOT ON A CROSS-TOWN STREETCAR AT FIFTY-NINTH STREET---
YES, YES! WHAT ABOUT IT?
WELL, JUDGE, THERE WAS NOBODY IN THE CAR EXCEPT THREE COPS AND ME!
THREE COPS? THAT'S PROTECTION!
WELL, WE RODE ALL THE WAY 'CROSS TOWN ALONE, AND WHEN I GOT OFF, DO YOU KNOW WHAT HAPPENED?
WHAT?
MY WATCH WAS MISSING!
NIGHT COURT
12-2
M. Fisher

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Start taking
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BRONCHISAN
ASTHMA TABLETS
Bring Quick Sure Relief From COUGH, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA & ALL RESPIRATORY DISEASES
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Princess Street, Bombay 2

Tuesday, March 31, 1942

Regd. No. B 1065 Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

RELIEF FROM
ASTHMA
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Rs. 2/8/- per bottle at Leading Chemists
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Sandhurst Rd. Bombay 4.

BOMBAY CELEBRATES PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY

UNIVERSAL TRIBUTES TO MAHOMED'S MISSION OF HUMAN UPLIFT

The Muslims of Bombay were joined by Hindus, Sikhs, Parsis and Christians when they celebrated the birthday of prophet Mohamed and held a mammoth meeting at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay on Monday afternoon. Janab Sheikh Mohamedin Kaderbux Sahib, presided.

Khan Bahadur Haji Sheikh Ali Baakza in proposing the name of Janab Kaderbux to the Chair said that he was eminently fitted for the task as he was a staunch follower of the tenets of Islam and his munificence was known throughout India.

At the outset the Milad-e-Sharif in Arabic was recited by Maulana Shaikh Ahmad Yusuf Madani and his choir.

Maulana Kaliq Ahmed Siddiqui, Mufti of Junagadh, then delivered a sermon in Urdu in the course of which he expatiated on the various aspects of the life of the prophet. Mohamed he said practised what he preached. One of the greatest characteristics of the prophet's life said the speaker was 'Rahamat' the quality of mercy for he bade his followers forgive even their enemies. Peace and goodwill unto men was what he propagated by precept and example.

FOR HUMANITY'S UPLIFT

The President in his address said that the celebration of the prophet's birthday was an unique occasion as it helped to recall his noble career, and his mission for the uplift of humanity.

Great scholars and thinkers of all times and all countries among whom were Thomas Carlyle, Dr. Samuel Johnson and John Devonport had paid glowing encomiums to the prophet. He preached and strove for liberty, equality and fraternity. His religion was to-day a vast brotherhood of mankind.

He abolished caste distinctions among followers and obtained equal status even for the slaves.

He exhorted every Muslim to follow the example of the prophet and live the life of a true Mohamedan.

The next speaker was Amil Sahib Janab Shaikh Ahmed Ali Rasani.

Mr. Sitaram Sharma, Editor of the "Hindusthan Prajamitra" addressed the gathering in Gujerathi and said that what impressed him most about Islam was that it not only preached equality, fraternity and liberty but was the religion which strictly enjoined it upon everyone of its followers. Muslims of higher and lower rank ate together in the same plate and intermerried freely without any barriers of caste. In Islam a king and a beggar enjoyed equal status. Islam had reconstructed society and was the nearest approach to universal socialism.

Another important feature of Islam was the complete absence of usury in the religion. Usury was root cause of capitalism and the bane of human happiness. Islam had cut the roots of capitalism by forbidding usury and thereby contrimuted vastly towards the temporal progress of its followers.

Messrs. Mohamed Mehedi and several others addressed the meeting among whom were Parsis, Sikhs and Hindus.

The function terminated with a vote of thanks by Mr. M. Zakria Maniar. The function wos organised by 130 Islamis Anjumans.

Three Killed In Police Firing

LUCKNOW, March 30.

Three persons were killed and five seriously injured this afternoon when police opened fire on a 'Madhe Sahaba' procession.

The procession was taken out in defiance of the District Magistrate's order. Firing was resorted to when the crowd broke through the police cordon, as lathi charge and a charge by mounted police failing to stop them.

Two volleys of eight rounds each were fired. The crowd was then forced back to the Idgah with baton charge by the police.

Mr. I. W. Lewys-Lloyd, District Magistrate was hit by a brickbat and sustained injury on the shin bone. Mr. Anianibi Prasad, City Deputy Superintendent of Police, received a Lathi blow on his arm. Eighteen policemen were also injured.

Curfew order has been promulgated beginning from 6-30 p.m. for Muslims only in the western area of the city.

ENEMY CLEARED OUT OF ONE ENTIRE DISTRICT

1,500 Nazis Wiped Out In Day's Fighting

MOSCOW, March 30.

"Soviet troops during March 27 and 28 cleared enemy from one more entire district of the Smolensk region occupying 20 inhabited localities, says the Moscow radio.

It adds that one Russian tank detachment on this sector annihilated in a day's fighting more than 1,500 enemy men and officers and destroyed 14 tanks, four artillery and nine trench mortar batteries, 30 guns of different kinds, 44 firing points and 19 heavy and 27 light machine-guns."

Mile-Long Procession

A mile-long procession of the Muslims of Bombay which started on Monday afternoon at 1-30 from the Khilafat House, wended its way through prominent Muslim localities and terminated in a meeting at Chota Kabaristan in the evening.

The meeting and the procession were in observance of Id-e-Milad, or the birthday of Prophet Muhamad.

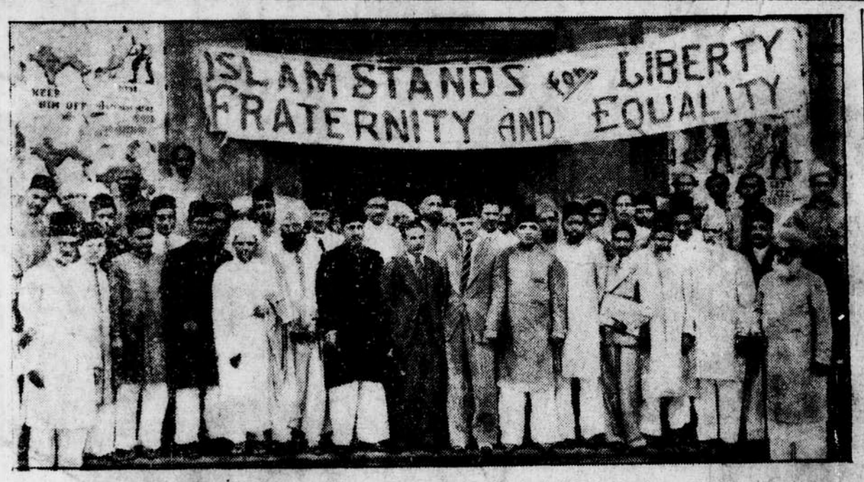
Seth Abdul Razak Abdullah, who presided over the meeting explained to the gathering the great significance of the day to the Islamic world. The precepts of the Prophet had an eternal value and his life indicated a glorious landmark in human history.

Prophet Mahamad stood for peace and universal brotherhood.

Mr. Zahidali exhorted the audience to be steadfast and true to the great Islamic heritage, which was theirs, for so only could they enshrine and perpetuate the Prophet's memory.

MELBOURNE, March 30.

The President of the Philippines M. Quezon and his family have arrived in Melbourne. They were met by General and Mrs. MacArthur and will stay at the home of leading Australian citizens.—Reuter.



The Prophet's Birthday was celebrated on Monday at the C. J. Hall, Maulana Khalij Ahmad Siddique Sahib, Mufti of Junagadh opening the proceedings. A photo taken on the occasion.

FRESH CRISIS IN LIMBDI

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, March 30.

A sudden deadlock has arisen in the Limbdi State Council. Mr. Jayker, President, submitted his resignation owing to differences between him and Kumar Fateh Sinhji Second Member. It is gathered that all his efforts for smoothening out the differences proved futile. Startling developments are expected after Kumar Fateh Sinhji's return from Delhi where he has gone to consult the Jam Saheb.

CHURCHILL'S GIFT TO LEADERS

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 30.

I understand that whoever meets Sir Stafford Cripps is presented with cigars sent by Mr. Churchill. Some smoke and burn these out during the discussions, while others keep them as mementos.

AMERICA ACCLAIMS CRIPPS PLAN

WASHINGTON, March 30.

The decision of the British War Cabinet to make public the proposals carried by Sir Stafford Cripps is praised in political quarters as a stroke of statesmanship in the true spirit of the Atlantic Charter.

The document is appreciated and acclaimed above all because it offers Dominion Status to India and makes her, if she so chooses, a "free partner" in the struggle against the common enemies.

It is hoped in Congressional quarters that leaders in India will find in this "generous offer" new strength to continue fighting alongside England and the Dominions.

Representative Sol Bloom, President of the House Foreign Affairs Committee stated: "This is an opportunity for Britain and India to unite in complete solidarity. There must be give and take on both the sides.

This presents an opportunity for the people of India to achieve security against the threatened invasion by Japan.

I do hope that both the sides will see the great need for their future benefit, and India will accept the proposals offered".

Senator Claude Pepper stated, "I am interested in the spirit in which the tender is made. But we must also know whether India can take over the experiment for her own destiny, and at the same time resist the invader.

The problem of the leaders of India is what is most feasible at this present time. I want to see the doctrines of democracy applied all over the world. It is right for all people to be free, and this applies not only to Anglo-Saxons".

The "Herald Tribune" in its leader on the new plan for India says, "It is devoutly to be wished that the plan will prove acceptable and will inspire Indians with new enthusiasm to preserve their independence from Japan. They need now have no fears about winning it from Britain.—Reuter.

TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT, SAYS BRITISH GOVT.

LONDON, March 30.

"British Parliamentary opinion scattered over the country at the moment by the eastern recess will be content to await India's own reaction to the British War Cabinet's proposals for the solution of the constitutional issue", writes Reuter's Parliamentary correspondent.

"The fact that these have the unanimous backing of the Prime Minister and of all the members of the War Cabinet, excludes any possibility of parliamentary opposition to the proposals if India herself accepts them in the spirit in which they are offered.

That spirit is immediately to set the stage for India's future so that she may concentrate on the war problems of the present. She is offered a membership of the British Commonwealth with a status equal not only to that of the other dominions but of the United Kingdom itself.

Coercion of any kind is excluded. India may even decide the nature of the body which is to frame her constitution. No section of the Indian State can be forced into the constitution when it is framed.

On the other hand no section or state which itself is reluctant to go forward can hold back those who wish to go forward. Those who are reluctant now can change their mind later and join the scheme.

In this matter the Government scheme bears in mind past experience in the development of the dominions and colonies. The Union of South Africa does not contain Southern Rhodesia or the Protectorates.

All that the British Government stipulates is that its plan shall be accepted or rejected as a whole. It provides for the complete transfer of responsibility for the governing of India to Indian hands.

There is no reason to doubt that the acceptance of a scheme by India will be warmly welcomed in Parliament".—Reuter.

Ruling Powers For Maharani

(From Our Correspondent).

KOLHAPUR, March 30.

At a mass meeting of the citizens presided over by Bhalji Pendharkar a resolution requesting the Viceroy to grant all ruling powers to Shrimant Tarabai the Maharani, immediately was passed.

One Muslim and one depressed class speaker, while supporting this resolution declared that if Government failed to give the powers to the Maharani before May, Kolhapur Muslims and Marathas and others would start satyagraha.

Another resolution appointed a deputation to wait on the Kolhapur Resident and present to him the meeting's demands. The deputation includes fifteen persons representing all castes and creeds.

Bhalji Pendharkar made a stirring speech.

Dev Pal Singh Dead

(From Our Correspondent)

FATEHGARH, (By Mail).

Sjt. Dev Pal Singh, ex-President of the Farrukhabad D.C.C. has died at his residence at Bholepore after a brief illness. He leaves behind him a number of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.

PILGRIM SHIP RETURNS

NEW DELHI, March 30.

A ship carrying 377 pilgrims returning from Haj has arrived in India. So far over 10,000 pilgrims, who went on Haj from this country have returned.—A. P.

NEW STATUS OF LOUIS JOHNSON

New Delhi, March 30

Col. Louis Johnson, who had been nominated Chairman of the United States Advisory Mission to India, has been appointed personal representative in India of the President of the United States of America while Dr. Henry Grady, member of the Advisory Mission, will assume the active chairmanship of that mission. It is understood that the Commissionership of the United States of America to India will probably remain in abeyance while Col. Johnson is in India.—A.P.

MAHAVIRA JAYANTI

Bombay, Monday.

The 2500th anniversary of Sri Mahavira was celebrated with 'eclat' at Hira Baug this evening. Mr. Motichand Girdhar Kapadia, who presided, said that Mahavira, the originator and founder of the religion of the Jains, was a symbol of love. Three of his more important tenets were, self-control, non-violence and love. These three constituted the pillars of his teachings. He appealed to the gathering not to rest contented with worshipping Mahavira, and placing flowers on their religious books. To be true to their religion they had to practice the virtues taught by their great leader. Messrs. T. G. Shah, L. D. Zaveri, and others also spoke.

WALCHAND EXPOSES A FALLACY

WHY BRAND INDIANS "NON-NAVAL-MINDED" WHILE BRITAIN ALWAYS OBSTRUCTS BUILDING OF NAVY

BOMBAY, March 30.

"I will strongly urge upon the Vice-Admiral Sir Herbert Fitzherbert to plead with the powers that be to give up their policy of distrust and discouragement and try to enlist the sympathy and support of this great country by giving her the real power and freedom to lay down her policy of defence and build up the machinery for that purpose in the broader interests of all concerned", said Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, in an interview with the United Press referring to the charge made by the Vice-Admiral recently against India of not being naval-minded.

Mr. Walchand added: "When I was a school boy, I was beguiled by the British into the belief that British navy will keep open India's trade routes, defend her shores and protect her people against the enemy. As I grew up, I began to realise how things in practical life were fundamentally different, to the serious disadvantage and detriment of this country, from what I was deliberately made to learn in school to admire, cherish and extol. We are losing our trade routes.

Our shores are threatened. Our people have been prevented from learning the art to protect themselves. I do not know how British navy is going to serve us in the critical days that lie ahead.

"The boot was on the other leg. India is deliberately prevented from becoming "naval-minded". Merchant navy has always been considered as a second line of defence. No country can defend itself without it. When India demanded with one voice to develop her Merchant navy by reserving her coastal trade as has been done in all countries of the world, the Government of India's spokesman had told us that over-mastering necessity (necessity for naval defence) is not present in this country. India's shores are protected for her by the British Navy. And now when India's shores are threatened, we are told India has no navy of her own to protect her shores adequately. It is injustice first to deliberately disarm the people of this country, to prevent them from developing their machinery of defence and then to throw all blame on her by telling her that 'that never has been an island which did not depend on a navy'. Up to now we were told British navy will do everything for us and now that the enemy is approaching the doors of India we are told that India has no navy of her own! Why do not these British exploiters advise us further, to pray to God to save us now that the enemies are drawing nearer to our shores?"

BR. INTERESTS AGAIN.

Replying to a question what he thought about the Admiral's criticisms regarding "general lack of enterprise and lack of courage in this country" Mr. Walchand said: "That is the usual defence of the Ruling race when they do not wish to allow Indians to do anything for the economic uplift or for the defence of India. After seven years' strenuous struggle my Company, the Scindia Company, is still trying to establish a modern shipbuilding yard in India and the Admiral uttered nothing but truth, when he remarked that the "Government have not been as enthusiastic as I have been" about this industry.

My Company has already offered to put their yard at the disposal of the Government of India or His Majesty's Government for building such vessels as they may need but after keeping our ships unutilised for a period of nearly five months for enabling them to take a decision for placing an order with us for the construction of a floating dock, the alternative order which they gave in place of the floating dock was not given to us but to a yard controlled by the British interests.

British interests are allowed to crush us in times of peace.

British interests are encouraged in times of war.

This is how the forging of fetters in link of the chain which our Rulers characterise as 'lack of enterprise and lack of courage in this country' is continued whether it is peace or it is war.

I wonder how even the critical times through which we are passing have failed to teach the Rulers the wisdom of replacing policy of distrust and exploitation by policy of trust and mutual collaboration in common interests."

Asked why he was not satisfied with the expansion of Indian navy and its personnel Mr. Walchand said: "who can call an Indian navy when two European officers are taken in active service on these ships along with one Indian officer only? My ideal of an Indian navy is to see that navy manned by Indians not only as ratings but officers who control the ship and all its operations. As to its expansion, I fully endorse the view of Admiral that India should have a navy of her own, and I am sure Indian people will welcome the building up of such a navy if defence of India will be truly and properly a national policy the shipbuilding yard of my Company will be able to build not only trawlers and Corvettes but full-fledged vessels for the defence of India, like destroyers, cruisers, battleships".—United Press

SUBHAS "DEATH" MYSTERY

Radio Story Shuld Be Treated With Spicion

LONDON, March 30.

The reported death Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in a circumstances described as an aeroplane accident, while proceeding to Tokyo, should be regarded with suspicion.

The first message from Japan concerning the aeroplane accident made no mention of Mr. Bose, either Mr. Subhas Chdra Bose who is believed to be in Berlin, or Mr. Rash Behari be believed to be in Tokyo and with whom Mr. Subhas Chdra Bose is often confused.

The news was received via the radio. IT IS SIGNIFINT THAT THE GERMAN OFFIAL NEWS AGENCY AND THE GERMAN HOME BROADCAST MAKE THEIR REFERENCE TO THE ACCIDENT ALSO DO NOT MEION ANY BOSE.

The first reference Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose being involved in the accident was made by the French broast, which said that the news was received from Tokyo messages. It seems to be that one basis of these messages the death of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was assumed.—Reuter.

THANK GOD, SUBHAS IS ALIVE

NEW DELHI, March 30.

Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad have sent the following telegram to Mr. Subhas Chdra Bose's mother:—

"Thank God the reports proved authentic proved wrong. We congulate you and nation".—United Press

Nariman Ares Why Death Sy[illegible] Unbelievable

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., in a statement to the Press on the reported death of Subhas Bose says:—

"I do not believe this news. This 'canard' seems to be almost on a par with another recent sensational news story about the murder of President Roosevelt. This is not mere wishful thinking but the happy conclusion based on logic and reasoning. Such important news has so far no official confirmation or from hostile or allied quarters and there are also other clear indications of its palpable falsity.

"As a matter of fact some even definitely stating they heard Subhas Babu on foreign radio last night i.e. later this tragic news was pulled. Again the Bangkok dispatch about death of some Indians in a Japanese coast in an air crash seems to have been the basis and origin of this news. That report is not confirmed, but Subhas Babu is mentioned as one of the victims that accident. If he were involved I am certain his name would have been specifically mentioned in that official despatch."

THE COAT OF ARMS

Inspector Wade — By Edgar Wallace

THEY'RE SPLITTING UP!
I'LL GET ONE OF THEM!
I'LL MAKE IT WADE... HE'S HEADING UP THE BEACH, IT'S AN EASY SHOT....
LOCKE'S AIMING FOR ME... I'D BETTER----
...DIVE FOR IT!
WHILE DON HEADS INTO THE SURF WADE FIGHTS THRU HEAVY SAND FOR THE WOODS...
LOCKE'S BULLET HITS THE TREE TRUNK, MISSING WADE BY INCHES!
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